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AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1860.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

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Public Notices.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
Mr. Harris has the honor to announce the ENGAGEMENT of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN For a Limited Period. They will be assisted by Miss Chapman, Miss N. Chapman, Mr. G. Everett, and Mr. J. F. Cathcart, late members of the Royal Princess' Company.
On THIS SATURDAY, DEC. 8th, 1860,
The Performances will commence with Shakspere's Tragedy of HAMLET.
Hamlet - Mr Charles Kean
Horatio - Mr G Everett
Laertes - Mr J F Cathcart
Ghost of Hamlet's Father - Mr Frank [illegible]
Gertrude - Mrs Charles Kean
Ophelia - Miss N. Chapman
To conclude with the laughable Farce, entitled THE SECRET; Or The Hole in the Wall.
Mr Dupuis - Mr Walter Baynham
Mrs Dupuis - Mrs W Baynham.
Doors open at a Quarter to Seven; Performances to commence at a Quarter past Seven.
Box Office open from 11 to 4 daily, where places may be [illegible]
Private Boxes, 3 Guineas—2½ Guineas—2 Guineas—1½ [illegible]
Dress Circle, 5s; Second Circle, 3s 6d; Pit, 2s; Lower Gallery, Upper Gallery, 6d; No Second Price.

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.
For the Benefit of Mr. CHARLES KEAN.
TUESDAY, DEC. 11th, 1860,
and last night of the Engagement of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES KEAN.
Shakspere's Comedy of MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Benedick - Mr. Charles Kean.
Beatrice - Mrs. Charles Kean.
To conclude with THE CORSICAN BROTHERS.
Fabien del Franchi / Louis del Franchi {Twin Brothers} Mr. Charles Kean. / Mr. Charles Kean.
M. Chateau Renaud - Mr. G. Everett.
Madame la Contessa Savillia dei Franchi - Mrs. Chas. Kean.
Emilie de l'Esparre - Miss Chapman.
Marie - Miss N. Chapman.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
On this SATURDAY EVENING, 8th December, 1860,
The performance will commence with (2nd time) an entirely new Drama (in three acts), entitled EUSTACHE—Eustache Bandin, Mr. W. Rousby; Delbois, Mr. G. Vincent; Louise, Miss Sophia Miles. Mr. FREDERIC MACCABE, Author and Composer of the new National Song, "The Shamrock," &c., &c., will sing "The Whistling Thief," Irish characteristic song, by Samuel Lover, Esq. After which, Morton's new Farce, entitled AUNT CHARLOTTE'S MAID—Major Volley, Mr G Fisher, sen; Horatio Thomas Sparkins, Mr Wybert Rousby; Matilda Jones, Miss Alice Denvil. Scarf Ballet Divertissement, by Miss Merriton and Corps de Ballet. To conclude with the celebrated Drama of BEN BOLT—Ivan, Ironlink, Mr H Vivash; Ben Bolt, Mr W Rousby; Reuben Rags, Mr George Fisher; Alice, Miss S Miles.
Doors open at half-past 6. Performances to commence at 7.
Admission—Boxes 2s; Pit, 1s; Lower Gallery, 6d; Upper Gallery, 3d. Second Price at 9 o'clock—Boxes 1s; Pit, 6.

ROTUNDO ROOMS.
Enthusiastic Reception! Roars of Laughter!!
GEORGE HODSON'S "IRISH PORTFOLIO."
Crowded and Fashionable Audiences, and Hundreds unable to obtain admission! Nothing can exceed the enthusiasm with which this unrivalled entertainment is received.
Messrs. WISEHEART earnestly request an early application for Seats to prevent disappointment, in consequence of the crowded audiences.
Tickets now on sale at 42, Lower Sackville-street.
The Grand Day Performance on Saturday, at Three o'clock.
Commencing each Evening at Eight o'clock precisely.

CONCERT ROOM, ROTUNDO.
HENRY SMITH'S VOYAGE TO, AND WANDERINGS IN AMERICA, AND STUPENDOUS DIORAMA, having been crowded at every representation, will be repeated EVERY EVENING, AT 8 o'clock. The Tenth Fashionable and Select Day Performance will take place on THIS SATURDAY, DEC. 8th, at 3 o'clock, and every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Stalls, 2s; second seats, 1s; third do., 6d. Schools and Children, half price to stalls and second seats.

DUBLIN MADRIGAL SOCIETY,
Mr. LEVEY, CONDUCTOR.
The Society's First Concert for the Season will take place at the ANTIENT CONCERT ROOMS, on MONDAY EVENING, the 10th December.
Tickets will be issued at the Antient Concert-rooms between Half-past Four and Six o'clock This Day.
The Book Programmes are now ready, and may be had at the Concert-rooms. One Copy, Threepence; Two, Fivepence; and Three Copies, Sixpence. They will not be distributed gratuitously on the Night of the Concert, but may be obtained at the door.
(By order)
WILLIAM TALBOT, Hon. Sec.
Concert Rooms, Great Brunswick-street.

ROTUNDO ROOMS.
Entrance under the Clock.
FOR SIX NIGHTS ONLY!
Commencing on MONDAY EVENING, December 10, 1860.
MADAME E. L. WILLIAMS,
the Celebrated Welsh Nightingale, from Mons. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS, and Pupil of Sir H. Bishop and Signors Cravelli and Lanza,
Having just returned after a most successful tour with P. T. Barnum, throughout the United States of America, will give her MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT,
Written expressly for her, by SAMUEL LOVER, Esq., entitled THE LADY'S DREAM,
In which she will Impersonate Thirteen Different Characters (in Costume).
Reserved seats, 3s; second seats, 2s; back ditto, 1s; Family Ticket, to admit Five to reserved seats, 12s; and to second seats, 8s.
Tickets may be had at Bussell's Pianoforte Warerooms, 7, Westmoreland-street, and Messrs. Wiseheart and Sons, 42, Lower Sackville-street; and at the Rotundo, from 10 to 4 o'clock.
Doors open at half-past seven; to commence at 8 o'clock.—Carriages may be ordered at 10.

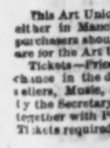
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
CONCERT ROOMS, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.
The Members are informed that the next Concert for the Season will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 12th instant, at a quarter past Eight o'clock. The programme will include—Sinfonia, Romberg; Overture—"La Fiancee," Auber; "Ruler of the Spirits," Weber. Solos, Harp—"Fantasia Brillante" and "Recollections of Normandy"—F. Chatterton. Pianoforte, Fantasia—"Le Prophete" Liszt; "Restless Nights" and Tarantelle—Heller. Vocal selections from "Undine," "Robin Hood," &c.
The following Artistes have been *exclusively* engaged for this Concert:—
Madame LOUISA VINNING,
Miss LAURA BAXTER,
Mr. TENNANT,
Mr. ALLAN IRVING,
Pianoforte—Herr DULCKEN BOHRER,
Harp—Mr. FREDERICK CHATTERTON.
Tickets will be issued This Day from Four to Half-past Five o'clock. (By order)
HENRY BUSSELL, Sec.

GASKIN'S THEORY AND PRACTICE OF VOCAL MUSIC.
To be had of Messrs. SHADE AND SON, 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
Robin Hood Songs, / Do. Piano arrangements, / Lurline Songs, / Do. Piano arrangements, } Half Price.
Priere D'une Vierge, or Maiden's Prayer, 1s.
Mazurka, by Badarzewska, 1s.
Lebach Notturno, 1s.
Lebach Theme Allemande, 1s.
Chappell, One Hundred Standard Dance Music, 8s. 6d.
SHADE AND SON, 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

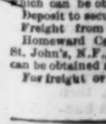
PAUL DELAROCHE'S LAST GREAT WORK, THE MARTYR.
Now Exhibiting at A. LESAGE'S GALLERY, 40, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
This beautiful work of art, by the late PAUL DELAROCHE, who painted Napoleon at Fontainebleau, will be on view for a few days. Admission without Cards 6d.
40, Lower Sackville-street.
N.B.—A. L. has just received from Paris all the Goods selected by himself in French Almanacs for 1861, Rich Colour Boxes, &c., and beautiful Albums for Photographic Visiting Cards, and Drawing Materials of all kinds in endless variety.

ONE SHILLING PER SHARE.
ART UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN.
(Under the Sanction of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council).
At the last Drawing, which took place in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, on Saturday, June 30, 1860, there were 750 Prizes distributed, including upwards of One Hundred Paintings from £150 downwards.
The NEXT DRAWING will take place on SATURDAY, December 29th, 1860, in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester, and will embrace:—
300 Picture Prizes .. .. (See list.)
250 Statuettes, &c. &c. .. (See list.)
250 Engravings in Gilt Frames .. (See list.)
And 200 Sets of Photographs .. (See list.)
MAKING A GRAND TOTAL OF ONE THOUSAND PRIZES.
This Art Union is not connected with any Exhibition of Paintings either in Manchester or elsewhere. To prevent disappointment, purchasers should, therefore, take particular care that their tickets are for the Art Union of Great Britain.
Tickets—Price One Shilling each—entitling the holder to one chance in the drawing, may be had from all the principal Printsellers, Music, and Booksellers; or they will be forwarded direct by the Secretary on receipt of an envelope stamped and directed, together with Postage Stamps or Post Office Order for the number of Tickets required.
JAMES G. LAW, Secretary.
29, Princess-street, Manchester.
"THE ART UNION OF GREAT BRITAIN.—It is but justice to say, that in so far as concerns its promise of the Manchester Shilling Art Union, to distribute pictures and Art objects to subscribers, that promise has been kept."—*Art Journal.*
Tickets may be had from A. Lesage, 40, Lower Sackville-street; Wiseheart and Son, Sackville-street; and E. Smith, Anglesea-street, Dublin.

STEAM FROM GALWAY.
THE DIRECT, SHORTEST, AND SAFEST ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.



THE ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)
Will despatch their New and Powerful Steamships
PRINCE ALBERT, HIBERNIA, COLUMBIA, ANGLIA,
For NEW YORK and BOSTON, calling at ST. JOHN'S, N.F.
FROM GALWAY—"PRINCE ALBERT,"
For New York, December 18.
THROUGH FARES FROM DUBLIN:
To St. John's, Newfoundland, or Boston—First-class, £20 10s., £18 10s., and £15 10s., according to accommodation.
To New York—First-class, £22 10s., £20 10s., and £16 10s., according to accommodation.
Steerage .... £6 5s.
Including Stewards' Fee and Provisions, but without wines or liquors, which can be obtained on board.
Deposit to secure Berths—First-class, £5; Steerage, £3.
Freight from Dublin—50s. per ton and 5 per cent.
Homeward Certificates of Passage from New York, Boston, and St. John's, N.F., to Dublin or other Towns in the United Kingdom, can be obtained at the Dublin Office.
For freight or further particulars, apply to
THOMAS FAYLE & CO., 9, Eden-quay, Dublin.



THE CITY OF DUBLIN STEAM-PACKET COMPANY'S Vessels Sail from KINGSTOWN TO HOLYHEAD,
On the arrival of the Mail Trains leaving Westland Row, Dublin, at 6-30 a.m. and 7 p.m.
N.B.—Passengers from Dublin leave by Special Trains from Westland-row at 6 15 a.m. and 6 45 p.m.
KINGSTOWN to LIVERPOOL—Every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at Seven o'clock p.m.
DUBLIN to LIVERPOOL, with Cargo and Passengers, Daily (Sundays excepted), about two hours before high water.
DUBLIN to BELFAST, every MONDAY, returning every WEDNESDAY.
15, EDEN-QUAY, and NORTH WALL, DUBLIN.

NANGILES TIN, COPPER, AND SULPHUR MINE.
In 1,024 shares. Situate in the Parish of Kea, Cornwall. Purser—Mr. J. Hollow, Lelant, Hayle. Manager—Capt. James Rowe, Camborne.
A few shares only remaining unsold; applications for them will be received by Mr. John Porter, Stockbroker, 40, Dame-street.

UNION NOON-DAY PRAYER MEETING.
MERCHANTS' HALL, METAL BRIDGE.
PRAYER MEETING THIS DAY,
From 12 to 1 o'clock precisely.
Open to all.
Merchants and Business-men particularly invited.

THE TUESDAY NOON PRAYER MEETING, METROPOLITAN HALL.
The usual Meeting for United Prayer will (the Lord willing) be held on next TUESDAY, at Twelve o'clock. Also in the Evening, at Eight o'clock—to which all classes are invited.
The Rev. J DENHAM SMITH will preside.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
And of the following Vice-Patronesses of the Dorset Institution:
Countess of Donoughmore, Viscountess Monck, Lady Maria Forester, Lady Florence Balfour, Lady Elizabeth M'Clintock, Lady Catherine Evans Freke, Hon Mrs Lefroy, Hon Mrs Pakenham, Hon Mrs King Harman, Lady Crofton, Miss Whately, Mrs Tighe, Mrs B L Guinness, Mrs Hill, Mrs Johnston, Mrs Hare,
THE ANNUAL SALE OF WARM AND COMFORTABLE CLOTHING FOR THE POOR,
On most reasonable terms,
A variety of Children's Dresses, and many other useful Articles, On THIS SATURDAY, DEC. 8, 1860,
LARGE SALE-ROOM OF THE DORSET INSTITUTION, 54, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.
The Committee of the Dorset Institution having for eighteen years been enabled to maintain their extensive Christmas Sale, they again announce their intention of holding it on Tuesday, December 4th, and the three following days; and they trust that those whom the Lord has blessed with means will enable them to do so successfully, as it supports numerous poor families who would otherwise be thrown upon the public; at present there are between seventy and eighty employed.
During the past year, many Children have been instructed in the School, in Reading, Writing, and Needlework, of whom the poorer ones receive dinner daily.
Contributions, however small, in aid of the Provision Fund, are much wanted, and will be most thankfully received by any of the Vice-Patronesses, or at the Institution, 54, Upper Sackville-street.
N.B.—Articles sent to the Institution to be made-up are carefully and reasonably completed. The Repository is stocked with articles from the best and newest patterns. Workers are paid weekly, which renders ready money transactions most desirable.

OUR HOMES, or PICTURES OF DOMESTIC LIFE.
On WEDNESDAY Evening, the 12th inst., a PUBLIC LECTURE will (D.V.) be delivered in the METROPOLITAN HALL, on the above deeply interesting subject, by the Rev. JOHN WHITE.
To commence at Eight o'clock.
"An admirable Lecture, *** delivered with great earnestness, power, and eloquence, now moving the audience deeply with thrilling descriptions, and anon convulsing them with laughter."—*Belfast News-Letter.*
Tickets may be had of the Booksellers and at the HALL.
Platform, 1s; Body of the Hall and Galleries, 6d.

HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT OF THE DISEASES OF CHILDREN,
PITT-STREET, OFF GRAFTON-STREET.
Instituted 1822.
Consulting Physician—William Stokes, M D, M R I A, Regius Professor T C D.
Consulting Surgeons—James W Cusack, Esq., F R C S, &c., Surgeon in Ordinary to the Queen, Joseph Smyly, Esq., F R C S, &c.
Medical Officers—Samuel L Hard, M D, F R C S I, M R I A, Licentiate of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Physician-Accoucheur to Steevens' Hospital, &c., &c. William Moore, M B, T C D, M R I A, Fellow of the King and Queen's College of Physicians, Physician Extraordinary to Sir P Dun's Hospital, &c., &c.
Surgeon Dentist—W Sumshaw, Esq., F R C S I.
Apothecary—Mr J Graham, L S A.
Matron—Mrs Bagnall.
Collector—Mr Michael Daly, 70, Great Brunswick-street.
Bankers—Messrs LaTouche and Co.

DYCER'S 21st ANNUAL WINTER SALE OF ALDERNEY, JERSEY, AND GUERNSEY COWS AND HEIFERS.
The following well-selected lot of Eleven Alderney, Jersey, and Guernsey In-Calf Cows and Heifers (imported direct from the Islands), WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th December, at 3 o'clock (being the day of the Royal Dublin Society's Cattle Show), at DYCER'S REPOSITORY, under instructions from Mr. EDWARD PARSONS FOWLER, of St. Clement's, Jersey, sole exporter and purveyor from the Channel Islands to the Royal Dairies at Windsor and Osborne.
AUGUSTUS BRYANT, Auctioneer and Salesmaster.

Sermons.

ROUND ROOM, ROTUNDO.
SPECIAL SERVICES, TO-MORROW, AFTERNOON.
The Rev. W. L. GILES, Minister of the Baptist Chapel, Lower Abbey-street, will preach. Subject—"Better late than never." Commencing at half-past Three. Admission Free.

ST. LUKE'S PARISH.
THE ANNUAL CHARITY SERMON will be preached (God willing) on TO-MORROW (Sunday), the 9th Dec., 1860, in the PARISH CHURCH of ST. LUKE, by the Rev. C. S. STANFORD, D.D., Rector of St Thomas', and a Collection made in aid of the Male, Female, and Infant Parochial Schools.
Divine service at Twelve o'clock Noon.

THE ANNIVERSARY SERMONS will be Preached in the WESLEYAN SAILORS' BETHEL, Lombard-street, on SUNDAY NEXT, the 9th inst., at Half-past Ten in the Morning, by the Rev. JOHN D. POWELL; and at Seven in the Evening by the Rev. Dr. CROOKE.
Collections will be made on each occasion to assist in liquidating the debt still remaining on the Premises.
Contributions from those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. Wallace M'Mullen, 8, Lower Abbey-street; the Rev. J. D. Powell, Blackhall-place; Mr. M'Comas, 2, Lower Abbey-street; Mr. Christopher Bailey, 33, Bachelors'-walk; or Mr. Theodore Cronhelm, 9, Eustace-street.

DUBLIN MARINERS' CHURCH, FORBES-STREET, (off Sir John's Quay, near Ringsend Docks). On TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) (D.V.), a SERMON will be preached in the above Church, by the Rev. RICHARD FRIZELLE, A.M. (Curate of St. Thomas'), on behalf of the Port of Dublin Society for the Religious Instruction of Seamen, and a collection made towards maintaining the Mission to Sailors connected with the Dublin Mariners' Church, including (besides the public means of grace) a valuable Free School, Lending Library, constant visitation on board ships, the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, and of religious and instructive books and tracts, &c. This important work depends for support on voluntary contributions, and is at present in urgent need of assistance, there being a considerable deficiency, and no funds to meet existing liabilities.
The valuable services of our seafaring brethren, and the hardships and dangers to which they are exposed, give this Institution (which has so long and so usefully laboured for their welfare) a strong claim on the sympathy and liberal assistance of the public.
Subscriptions and donations will be thankfully received at Messrs. LaTouche's Bank, Castle-street, to the account of the Port of Dublin Society, by Captain Janns, R.N., 89, Charlemont-terrace, Ranelagh-road; William Walsh, Esq., Hon. Sec., 23, Lower Mount-street; Rev. Andrew Campbell, Chaplain, 6, Cranmer-place; the Rev. E. H. Flynn, Assistant-Chaplain, 31, Harcourt-street; or by the Collector, Mr. Henry Hillsworth.
Divine Service commences at Eleven o'clock.

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESSED PROTESTANTS,
45, MOLESWORTH-STREET, DUBLIN.
PATRON: The Earl of Roden.
On TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), 9th DEC., 1860, a SERMON will be preached (D.V.) in the Chapel of the MAGDALEN ASYLUM, LEESON-STREET,
By the Rev. ALEX. M. POLLOCK, A.M., Chaplain,
And a Collection made in aid of the above Association.
Divine service to commence at Twelve o'clock.
The objects of the Association are, to better the condition of the Protestant Poor of this city, through the combined exertions of temporal and religious agencies; to prevent those in temporary distress from sinking into poverty; to preserve those in poverty from absolute pauperism; and to rescue the Young from the contamination of the workhouse.
Twenty-four years' experience has proved that the constitution, machinery, and working of this Association have been found competent to the safe and effectual relief of any case where the power to labour or pursue remunerative occupation is not done away by age or infirmity.

SATURDAY EVENING PRAYER MEETING.
The usual SATURDAY EVENING PRAYER MEETING will be held (D.V.) THIS EVENING, DEC. 8th, in the School-room adjoining the WESLEYAN CHAPEL, LOWER ABBEY-STREET, at Eight o'clock precisely.
The Rev. E. Harte will preach on TO-MORROW (Sunday), at 12 o'clock Noon, and at 7 o'clock in the Evening.
A Special Revival Prayer Meeting will be held after the Evening Service.

THE REV. WALLACE M'MULLEN, will preach (D. V.) in the Wesleyan Chapel, Blackhall-place, on TO-MORROW (Sunday, December 9, 1860), at Twelve o'clock noon, and Seven o'clock evening.
There is Service in this Chapel every Sunday morning at Seven o'clock.

WHITWORTH HOSPITAL, DRUMCONDRA.
A Sermon, in aid of the exhausted funds of this Institution, will be preached in ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, on SUNDAY, December 16, by the Rev. DAVID STUART, A.B., Curate of St. George's.

"THE CHRISTIAN'S HAPPY HOME."
A Sermon on this important Subject will (D.V.) be preached in the METHODIST CHAPEL, South Great George's-street, on TO-MORROW (SUNDAY) EVENING, 9th inst., by the Rev. JOHN WHITE. Service to commence at Seven o'clock. A Revival, Prayer Meeting after the Sermon, will be conducted by the Rev. J. B. SMYTH, who will deliver an address on the occasion.

IRISH SOCIETY.
There will be, if the Lord permit, a SERMON, in aid of the funds of the above Society, preached in the FEMALE PENITENTIARY CHAPEL, North Circular-road, on TO-MORROW (Sunday), the 9th of December, 1860 (Service at Twelve o'clock), by the Rev. TREVOR W. WHEELER, A.B., Deputation Secretary, and late Missionary of the Irish Society.
A Collection will be made on behalf of the Society.
N.B.—Contributions of those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by the Rev. William Jameson, the Chaplain; or at the Office of the Society, 17, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

IRISH SOCIETY.
There will be, if the Lord permit, a SERMON, in aid of the funds of the above society, preached in MONKSTOWN CHURCH, on TO-MORROW (Sunday), the 9th of Dec., 1860, (Service to commence at half-past Eleven o'clock), by the Rev. F. H. THOMAS, A.M., Incumbent of Carysfort Church, Blackrock.
A Collection will be made in aid of the funds of the above society.
There will also be, if the Lord permit, a MEETING in the INFANT SCHOOL-HOUSE, MONKSTOWN, on TUESDAY, the 11th of Dec., 1860; chair to be taken at half past Two o'clock. The Rev. A. P. HANLON, A.M., Vicar of Mountshannon, and Missionary of the Irish Society, will attend, and detail facts connected with the society's progress in Ireland.
A Collection will be made on behalf of the society.
N.B.—Contributions of those who cannot attend will be thankfully received by Robert Wilson, Esq., the Treasurer, and Augustus Arthur, Esq., Hon. Secretary of the Monkstown Auxiliary, or at the Office of the Society, 17, Upper Sackville-street, Dublin.

UNION, LOVE, PEACE.
THE PULPIT—PRAYER AND PRAISE.
METROPOLITAN HALL.
UNION SPECIAL SERVICES.
TO-MORROW (Sunday), 3 o'clock Afternoon, Sermon by the Rev. JOHN J. LANDERS. Subject, "The Pearl of Great Price."
MONDAY NEXT, 8 o'clock p.m., Prayer, Praise, and Address by different Clergymen.
WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 8 o'clock p.m., Lecture by the Rev. JOHN WHITE. Subject, "Our Homes; or Pictures of Domestic Life."
The CLERGY and PEOPLE of all classes, without religious distinction, are admitted free, in a spirit of love and peace.
Hymn Books at the door.
THE SAVIOUR'S PROMISE.
"Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there AM I (Jesus) in the midst of them."—Matt. xviii. 20.

Insurances.

ENGLISH AND SCOTTISH LAW LIFE ASSURANCE AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
Established 1839.
London—12, Waterloo-place; Edinburgh—20, Princess-street; Dublin—11, Suffolk-street.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION.
This Association combines the advantages of PERFECT SECURITY AND MODERATE PREMIUMS, and offers the following UNUSUAL ADVANTAGES.
Policy-Holders may apply the Bonus, immediately on declaration, in either of the following ways:—
1st—In Reduction of future Premiums,
2nd—As an addition to the sum assured; or,
3rd—The Value of the Bonus will be paid to the assured in Cash.
LOANS AT FIVE PER CENT.
Advanced on Personal and other Security, in connection with Life Assurance.
M. H. ANDERSON, Agent,
11, SUFFOLK-STREET, DUBLIN.

Legal Notices.

LANDED ESTATES COURT.
COUNTY OF FERMANAGH.
In the matter of the Estate of the assignees of William Roddy, an insolvent debtor, deceased, Owners; Exparte Francis Fitzgerald, Esq., Petitioner.
SALE on THURSDAY, the 17th day of JANUARY, 1861. The Landed Estates Court will, on Thursday, the 17th day of January, 1861, at the hour of Twelve o'clock Noon, at the Court, Four Courts, Inns-quay, Dublin, Sell by Public Auction, in one Lot, the Lands of Carrigans and Clinumphrey, with a subdenomination called Saleony, containing, as per Rental, 166 acres, 2 roods, and 4 perches Irish plantation measure, situate in the Barony of Clonkelley, and County of Fermanagh; held under the Earl of Erne by lease for lives renewable for ever, and producing a nett annual profit rent of £98 12s 11d.
Dated this 21st day of November, 1860.
C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
These lands are situate near the Market and Post Towns of Clones and Lisnaskea, where there are Fairs held monthly, and are also situate within two miles of the Railway Station at Clones and Newtownbutler, on the Dundalk and Enniskillen Railway.
Proposals will be received up to the 3d day January, 1861 (but not after), by the Solicitor having the carriage of the sale.
For Rentals and further particulars apply at the Landed Estates Court, Four Courts, Inns-quay, in the City of Dublin.
THOMAS SIDNEY SMYTH, Solicitor for the Petitioner, having the carriage of the proceedings, 39, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin.
BAPTIST KERNAGHAN, Esq., 3, Inns-quay, Dublin.
RICHARD BAILLIE, Esq., 116, Lower Baggot-street, Dublin.
FRANCIS FITZGERALD, Esq., Cloncorn, Clones.
JOHN BRADY, Esq., Clones.
ALEXANDER DUDGEON, Esq., 32, Nelson-street, Dublin.
PRINGLE O'HANLON, Esq., the Receiver, Ardlogher.
HENRY G KELLY, 39, Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin, or to Messrs. HODGES AND SMITH, 104, Grafton-street, Dublin.

POSTING FOR SALE—CO. DUBLIN.
LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
In the matter of the Estate of John Luscombe Duffy, and Caroline Duffy, Owners and Petitioners.
TO BE SOLD, before the Honourable Judge Dobbs, at the Landed Estates Court, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of January, 1861, at Twelve o'clock Noon, by PUBLIC AUCTION, in One Lot, the Mansion-house and Demesne Lands of Richview, with the out-offices, offices, and garden belonging to same, containing 22a. 1r. 9p. statute measure, situate at Clonskeagh, in the Barony of Rathdown and county of Dublin, held under a lease which expires on the 25th of March, 1886, subject to the yearly rent of £64 12s 4d, present currency, during said period; also for a term of 200 years, under a reversionary lease from 25th March, 1887, subject to the yearly rent of £40 2s. 5d, present currency, during said last mentioned term.
Dated this 15th day of November, 1860.
C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.
The House and Demesne of Richview is situate at Clonskeagh—a most fashionable locality—about two miles from the General Post Office, Dublin, commanding varied and beautiful views, and the neighbourhood has been long a favourite resort of the aristocracy. It adjoins Clonskeagh Castle, and several other beautiful places, and is also close to the Milltown Railway Station. The house is commodious and in good order, being a substantial building of three storeys over the cellarage.
The principal Floors consist of entrance hall and back hall, breakfast and dining parlours, and drawingroom, with several principal bedrooms over; besides dressingrooms, convenient closets and servants' apartments, and all modern conveniences.
The House is also provided with a number of large and useful presses, permanently fixed, and extensive cellarage. The Out Offices consist of coach houses, stabling for several horses, laundry and mangle rooms, and accommodation for men servants, and farm yard, all enclosed in a lock-up yard.
The garden occupies upwards of one acre, surrounded by a high wall, and well stocked with valuable fruit trees, besides graperies and conservatory.
A stream passes through the garden, which might be made very ornamental at a small expense, and there is always an abundant supply of pump and soft water on the premises. The Mansion is approached through a large entrance gate with lodge, opening into a handsome lawn, planted with valuable and ornamental timber, and the land is of superior fattening quality.
Proposals for private purchase will be received up to the 1st of January, 1861, by the Solicitor having carriage of the Sale, and submitted to the Honourable Judge Dobbs for approval, on or before the 7th day of January, 1861.
For rentals and further particulars apply to the Office of the Landed Estates Court;
Messrs. GODDARD, Solicitors, 17, North Great George's-street;
WILLIAM DALTON, Solicitor, 8, North Great George's-street; or to
JOHN TAAFFE O'DOWDA, Solicitor, having carriage of Sale, No. 95, Middle Abbey-street, Dublin.

LANDED ESTATES COURT, IRELAND.
CITY OF DUBLIN.
In the matter of the Estate of Anna Boileau, otherwise Phipps, and of the Estate of John George Boileau, Owners and Petitioners.
TO BE SOLD, before the Honourable Judge Dobbs, on THURSDAY, the 17th day of January, 1861, at the hour of 12 o'clock at Noon, at the Landed Estates Court, Inns-quay, Dublin, in one Lot, the Houses and Premises situate in Upper Church-street, and numbered 117, 118, 119, and 120, with a yard at the rere of Nos. 117 and 118, all in the City of Dublin, held under a fee-farm grant, subject to the yearly rent of One Pound sterling, and producing a profit rent of £91 15s 2½d yearly.
Dated this 1st day of December, 1860.
C. E. DOBBS, Examiner.
PATRICK JOSEPH KELLY, Solicitor having carriage of the proceedings, 4, Berkeley-street, Dublin.
DESCRIPTIVE PARTICULARS.
This is an improving neighbourhood, in consequence of the recent alterations made in Pill-lane and the lower part of Church-street. The general aspect of the street is much improved; several houses in it have been taken by leading Manufacturers, and the immediate proximity of the property to the Midland Great Western Railway also increases its value considerably.
For rentals and further particulars apply at the Office of the Landed Estates' Court, Four Courts, Inns-quay, City of Dublin; or to
PATRICK JOSEPH KELLY, Solicitor having the carriage of the proceedings, No. 4, Berkeley-street, Dublin.

IN CHANCERY.
Cause Petition under the Court of Chancery Ireland Regulation Act, 1850.
In the matter of The Rev. Coote Charles Mulloy, and Alexander Tate, Petitioners; Alicia Fate, widow, Alexander John Chambers, and Coote Mulloy Chambers, Respondents.
I HEREBY require all persons claiming to be entitled to a certain legacy of £1,000, or any part thereof, bequeathed by the will of Hugh Chambers, late of Tullycan, in the county of Down, Esq., dated the 17th March, 1823, and who died about the year 1806, to the trustees therein named, in trust for the testator's daughter, Elizabeth Anne Brown, wife of Joseph Brown, and her children, to file charges in my office on or before the 1st of February next, and I also require all persons who have not already sent in claims in this matter claiming to be creditors pecuniary legatees of Alexander Todd, late of the Linen-hall, in the city of Dublin, merchant, deceased, who died some time in or about the year 1827, on or before the 1st day of January next, to furnish in writing to Samuel Gerrard, solicitor for petitioners, at his office, No. 28, Lower Ormond-quay, in the city of Dublin, the amount and particulars of their several demands (accompanied in case of simple contract debts, by a statement of the consideration of such debts), in order that petitioners may, without any expense to them, prove in this matter such or so much of their demands as he shall think just, of the allowance or disallowance of which, or any part of same, said creditors, shall receive due notice; and all such creditors and legatees whose demands shall be disallowed, either wholly or in part, shall, at the peril of costs, be at liberty to file charges in my office, in respect of the claims of amounts so disallowed, within one fortnight after they shall respectively have received notice of such disallowance. And notice is hereby given that, in case no such charges be filed, or claims furnished or proved, as the case may be, the funds in this matter will be administered and distributed without further notice.
Dated this 6th day of December, 1860. J. J. MURPHY.

Houses and Lands.

HOUSE TO LET, in LOWER MOUNT-STREET, Furnished, contains two parlours, two drawingrooms, five bedrooms, one dressingroom, servants' apartments, convenient basement storey, coachhouse, and stable.—Apply to A. JONES, SON, and Co., Auctioneer and House Agents, 135, St. Stephen's-green West.

KINGSTOWN.—TO BE LET, until the 1st of May or June next, or by the year, fully Furnished, the DWELLINGHOUSE, 6, CROFTON-TERRACE, Kingstown (opposite to the Harbour), commanding a view of the Harbour and Bay of Dublin, containing drawing-room and parlour, each 27 by 15; four best bedrooms, kitchen, servants' apartments, closet, &c., with garden, coachhouse and stable, and man's house, if required.—Apply to Mr. DUNN, 9, Westmoreland-street, or Messrs. Coall and Blundell, Kingstown.

FURNISHED HOUSE, 3, Mount Tallent Terrace, near Rathmines. Terms moderate.—Apply to Mr O'CONNOR, 21, Bachelor's-walk.

HOUSES, both Furnished and Unfurnished, and likewise all information gratis, at 21, Bachelor's-walk.

TOWN OF LONGFORD.—TO BE LET, that First-Class Business House and Concerns, lately in the possession of Mr. JAMES KENNA, deceased, with walled-in garden, extensive stabling and stores, enclosed in lock-up yard. The House is large, roomy, and comfortable, situated in the best business part of the Main-street. The shop, having been recently remodelled and improved, is fit for immediate business. Such an opportunity for a first-class business position has not occurred in Longford for years.—Apply to Mr. GEORGE LEMON, Longford.

TO LE LET—MONTEVIDEO HOUSE (near the Roscrea Station on the Great Southern and Western Railway), containing a large drawingroom, diningroom, and breakfast parlour, with 5 bedrooms, 2 servants' rooms, with closets, pantries, and cellars. There are 2 coachhouses, and stabling for 4 horses, with all the necessary out-offices, enclosed by a wall 12 feet high.
The House stands on 10 acres of lawn and pleasure ground, with a large walled-in garden well stocked; more land can be given if required.—For terms and particulars, apply to F. SHALLMAN, Montevideo.

TO BE LET, at the North side, in a respectable Private House, a sittingroom and 1 or 2 bedrooms, handsomely Furnished.—Address "M. A., Lodgings," IRISH TIMES Office.

Lodgings.

TO SOLICITORS.—A Solicitor of experience, having the greater part of a house, and residing in a very central part of Dublin, would undertake the Agency of Country Solicitors on reasonable terms.—Apply, with name and address, to "A. Z.," IRISH TIMES Office.

RESPECTABLE LODGINGS, with or without Board, may be had in private families, by applying to Mr. O'Connor 21, Bachelor's-walk.

Money.

£200—Wanted, by a Widow Lady, on the security of a first charge on fee simple property, of ample value, in the County Tyrone; a Policy of Insurance collateral—6 per cent.—Apply, by letter (prepaid), to Mr EDWARD LAWLOR, Solicitor, 33, Bachelor's-walk, Dublin.

ELECTION OF ORPHANS.—The next election for the admission of orphans to the General Orphan House will be held on THURSDAY, the 27th inst.—Application to be made, on or before Saturday, the 15th instant, to the Registrar, Mr. EAGAR, 7, Richmond-street, Portobello, Dublin.

SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1825.
CAPITAL ONE MILLION.
Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament.
Head Office for Ireland—34 & 35, COLLEGE-GREEN, DUBLIN.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.
RALPH S. CUSACK, Esq., J.P., Bohomer, St. Doulough's, county Dublin, and No. 7, Merrion-square North.
Sir THOMAS DEANE, Gresham-terrace, Kingstown.
JOHN FRANCIS WALLER, Esq., LL.D., No. 4, Herbert-street.
PHYSICIAN:
J. MOORE NELIGAN, Esq., M.D., 17, Merrion-square East.
The Directors hereby give notice that all Fire Policies are held to be in force for the 15 days' grace, in like manner as their Life Policies are in force for the 30 days' grace; and the Directors consider the Office bound to accept the premium in either case, although a fire may have occurred, or the death may have taken place, during the said days of grace, except in cases where the risks have been transferred to other offices.
THOMAS MANLY, Secretary for Ireland.
N.B.—Influential Working Agents Wanted in places where the Company is not yet represented.

THE ENGLISH AND IRISH CHURCH AND UNIVERSITY LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
New and most valuable system of Assurance, whereby a Policy becomes payable equally in the event of any affliction or accident by which the Assured is totally incapacitated and rendered unfit for the pursuit of his usual calling, and for the support either of himself or of his family is as at death.
All information respecting the above, as also in relation to the Industrial Branch, can be obtained on application to
JOHN WHITTINGTON, Esq., Secretary for Ireland,
10a, GRAFTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
N.B.—Active and influential Agents wanted where the Company is at present unrepresented. Remuneration liberal. A handsome commission to Solicitors on the introduction of business.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
TOTAL ANNUAL REVENUE EXCEEDS £300,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS IN HAND OVER £700,000.
FIRE.
Nearly the Largest Company in the World.
LIFE.
LARGE BONUS DECLARED £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY *FIVE* YEARS.
To Policies then in existence *two* entire years.
Branch Office for Dublin and South of Ireland:
No. 45, DAME-STREET.
LOCAL MANAGER:
J. R. CURRY, Esq., Public Accountant and Auditor.
MEDICAL OFFICERS:
THOMAS E. BEATTY, Esq. M.D., Merrion-square.
THOMAS G. GEOGHEGAN, Esq., M.D., 4, Upper Merrion-street.
SOLICITOR:
EDWARD J. SMITH, Esq., Rutland-square.
DISTRICT AGENTS:
RATHGAR—Mr. Joseph Maguire, Architect, 2, Kenilworth-square.
KINGSTOWN—Mr. Talbot Coall, Besborough Buildings.
DALKEY—Mr. Henry Parkinson, Lota.
DUBLIN—Messrs. Cotton and Levey, Bridge-street.
BRAY—Mr. James Hill.
With Agents in all the Principal Towns.
N.B.—Gentlemen of influential position and activity will be appointed where the Company is not represented. Application to be made to
J. R. CURRY, Esq., 45, Dame-street, Dublin.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital—TWO MILLIONS Sterling.
Total Annual Revenue exceeds .. .. £300,000.
Accumulated Funds in hand over .. .. £700,000.
FIRE.
NEARLY THE LARGEST COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
LIFE.
LARGE BONUS DECLARED, £2 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
DIVISION OF PROFITS EVERY FIVE YEARS.
TRUSTEES:
John Shaw Leigh, Esq, and John Naylor, Esq.
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Deputy Chairmen {Ralph Brocklebank, Esq., and Edward Johnston, Esq.
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ACTUARY AND MANAGER: PERCY M. DOVE, Esq.
IRELAND.
DUBLIN AND NORTH OF IRELAND BRANCH:
No. 49, DAME-STREET.
MEDICAL OFFICERS:
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SOLICITOR:
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LOCAL MANAGER:
J. GORE SHIELDS, Esq.
With Agencies in the principal towns.
N.B.—Influential Agents required in those places where the Company is not represented. Apply to
J. GORE SHIELDS, Esq., Local Manager, 49, Dame-street, Dublin.

Auctions.

LITERARY SALEROOMS.
31, ANGLESEA-STREET.
H. LEWIS begs to announce that he will shortly SELL BY AUCTION, in these Rooms,
A select and varied Collection of Books, in different Classes of Literature;
Also, some beautiful specimens of Dresden and other China, Bohemian Glass, Antique Vases, Plated Ware, Coins, Paintings, Engravings, Library Bookcases, Cheffonier, pair of large Globes, Writing Desks, Achromatic Double Race Glass, and a variety of other matters.
☞ Catalogues in course of preparation.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, DEC. 12th, 1860, at One o'clock, at the LION IRON WORKS, GREEK-STREET, DUBLIN, by Messrs. A. JONES and SON, by order of the Proprietor (who is retiring from business), the remainder of his stock, comprising some beautiful entrance gates; cottage and farm gates, lawn, haggard, and piggery gates; about 60 feet of strong fence railing, a handsome verandah for front of hall-door or parlour window; three balconies, garden railing and granite base; metal pillars, Kilien spars, metal cistern, 3 feet by 2 feet 6 inches; road picks and handles; hay racks and mangers, forge bellows and anvils, a powerful punching press, screw plates and taps; gate brackets, a large scale beam, with iron bottoms and weights; old iron and metal; office counters, and a quantity of fence wire, lumber, &c., &c.
135, St. Stephen's-green, Dec. 5th, 1860.

COUNTY OF DUBLIN.
CLEARING-OUT SALE OF CROPS, FARM HORSES, IMPLEMENTS, &c., at ROBERT'S WALLS, beside Malahide, On WEDNESDAY, 19th of DEC., 1860.
Commencing at Twelve o'clock.
Captain Ball, having surrendered these lands, has favoured subscribers with instructions to sell, as above, the following substantially valuable and useful chattels:—The produce of several acres black Hungarian oats, in rick and stack; a quantity of wheaten and barley straw, 4 acres of Swede turnip and yellow globe mangle, in small lots, first purchaser having the option of the whole; two or three horse threshing machine, winnowing machine, with sheets, sacks, and riddles; Crosskill's clod crusher, large wooden roller, in compartments, on thorough axle; Bentall's broadshare, three horse grubber, Smith's one horse five row corndrill, several two, three, and four horse wheel and double ploughs and mountings; sundry break, seed and saddle harrows; horse hay rake, two stone drill rollers, two large rick covers, hand steel corn mill, by Richmond and Chandler; oat bruiser, by L'Estrange; large oat bin, tumbrils, drays and harness in variety; new cart wheels, corn steeper, long and short ladders, turnip cutter, feeding troughs of all sizes, watering tubs, water cart and barrel, iron triangle and weighing beam, large and small box barrows; a special assortment of ash, oak, and elm, in the round, and cut to purpose, all well seasoned; spades, shovels, grapes, forks, rakes, dibblers, hoes, &c., of the best kind; 50 Powerscourt fencing hurdles, wooden gates, &c. Six powerful farm horses and mares; 1 newly-trained three year old horse, by Windfall, of great promise as a hunter. About 300 tons of farm-yard manure, in lots to suit purchasers, with a variety of minor articles.
Terms, Cash. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction Fees.
We have pleasure in calling the attention of our Farming Friends to the quality of this property, which being used in, and the produce of, substantial and not amateur farming, are not only useful to purchase, but highly instructive to view.
GANLY, SONS, AND PARKER, Auctioneers, Smithfield Salesmen, Wool Brokers, Corn Factors, and House and Land Agents,
USHER'S-QUAY, DUBLIN AND LONGFORD.

WANTED, by a Gentleman, a small, second-hand single BROUGHAM, for one or two horses.—Apply, by letter, "E. P.," care of Mr. THOMPSON, 26, St. Andrew's-street, Dublin, for one week.

FOR SALE, at COLCLOUGH'S Old-Established Coach Factory, Nos. 22 and 24, DUKE-STREET, (Off Grafton-street).
A full-sized Family Clarence.
A light fashionable Clarence, with circular front.
A Double Brougham, London built. A Single ditto.
A Pilentum, forms a close carriage.
A Double-bodied Cab Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton.
Queen's-pattern and Park Phaetons.
Tax Cart and Sporting Phaetons.
Waggonets. A Vis-a-Vis. Covered and Outside Cars.
Tax and Whitechapel Carts. A Gig.
☞ Carriages lent on hire, with option of purchase.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S Coach Factory, 38, DAWSON-STREET (opposite the Mansion House Garden)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham. A Clarence Brougham. A Fashionable Pilentum; forms a close carriage. A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat. An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton. A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with Harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Music.

PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS.—
An immense variety,
BY THE BEST MAKERS,
FOR SALE OR HIRE,
On most moderate terms.
PIGOTT'S, 112, GRAFTON-STREET.

HARMONIUMS AND PIANOFORTES.
M. GUNN and SONS request inspection of a choice stock of EVANS' PATENT ENGLISH HARMONIUMS.
These beautiful instruments are remarkable for a soft, full, organ-like tone, extreme rapidity of touch, and durability; completely remedying the objections which have hitherto existed to Harmoniums. Price lists, with full particulars, free by post on application.
Their present stock of Pianofortes having been personally selected in London, will be found to be of unusual excellence.
PIANOFORTE and HARMONIUM WAREHOUSE, 13, WESTLAND ROW, DUBLIN.

Dress.

GREAT SALE OF READY-MADE WOOLLEN CLOTHES.
32, HIGH-STREET.
RICHARD ALLEN
Respectfully calls the attention of those who require cheap OVERCOATS, SUITS, or MORNING COATS, for their own wear, or BOYS' CLOTHING of any kind, and especially purchasers for charitable purposes, to the fact, that previous to making a change in his old concern,
32, HIGH-STREET,
He will sell the entire of the OLD STOCK, comprising all leading articles in Gentlemen's and Boys' wear, at a sacrifice which cannot fail to command buyers. It will readily be understood that in a concern of such long standing Stock may accumulate which calls for a sacrifice. Purchasers will at once see that a great sacrifice has been made, and such an opportunity to purchase for CHARITABLE PURPOSES, CLOTHING SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, &c., as well as for immediate and personal wear, will probably seldom occur.
The Order and General Trades carried on as usual.
THIS ANNOUNCEMENT, OF COURSE, REFERS TO THE HIGH-STREET ESTABLISHMENT ONLY.

NEW CURTAIN MATERIALS.
JOHN W. CARROLL,
HOUSEFURNISHER AND UPHOLSTERER,
27, GRAFTON-STREET,
Solicits an inspection of his Large and Varied Stock of CURTAIN MATERIALS and TRIMMINGS, Comprising all the Latest Novelties.
Estimates and Designs furnished free of charge.
Skilful Workmen sent to any part of the Country.
Superior Curled Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, &c.
Old Bedding Purified and Re-made.

LADIES' REAL SEALSKIN FUR MANTLES AND JACKETS,
In all the Newest Parisian Shapes,
in great variety;
And, cheaper, at Manufacturers' Prices,
BARNARDO'S
Fur, Millinery, and Straw Bonnet Warehouse,
36, MARY-STREET, AND 4, DAME-STREET.

INVERNESS CAPES.
SWITZER, FERGUSON AND CO.
have prepared an extensive and varied assortment of HIGHLAND AND INVERNESS CAPES, specially adapted for the present Season. Also,
YOUTHS' CAPES in every variety.
COMMERCIAL HALL, GRAFTON-STREET and WICKLOW-STREET.

KNICKERBOCKER BOOTS.—This quite new style of Boot WEBB, FISHER, AND CO. are introducing to the attention of Gentlemen. For all who have much wet walking or riding, such as Shooting, Fishing, Engineering, &c., &c., they are admirably adapted. W. F. AND Co.'s WINTER STOCK of STRONG BOOTS is now most complete; their superior quality is well known throughout the kingdom.
35 and 36, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET.

JOHN PARKER,
35, DAME-STREET,
BOOTMAKER TO THE QUEEN, &c.,
Begs to direct the attention of the nobility and gentry to his present Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes, the prices of which will be found as low as is consistent with first-class work, finished in the style for which this Establishment has been famous for so many years. J. P. keeps a large supply of Blacking, Patent and Waterproof Varnish, Breeches Paste, Top Liquid, Brushes, and Top Powders of all colours, Spurs, &c.
N.B.—Some boots and shoes, slightly soiled, will be disposed of at a considerable reduction.

FALL in BOOTS.—Ladies' Boots, 2s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; Gentlemen's Elastic Boots, best quality, 14s. 6d. A. MURRAY, 33, UPPER SACKVILLE-ST., near the Rotundo.

T. CORBETT,
MILITARY BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.
Respectfully solicits a trial of his Establishment, when he feels sure that the superiority of his workmanship and the excellence of his fit, only require to be tried to be appreciated.
T. CORBETT,
14, DUKE-STREET.

In the matter of CHARLES FRIBOHRN, deceased, the late Eminent, Boot Maker,
17, UPPER ORMOND-QUAY.
The extensive Stock of BOOTS and SHOES selling at reduced prices, which affords a favourable opportunity for Gentlemen to supply themselves at Low Prices, as the Stock must be Sold without reserve, to close the Executors' accounts.

Publications.

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SOLD BY GEORGE HERBERT,
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The Sunday at Home, 1860 .... 6s. 0d.
The Leisure Hour, 1860 .... 6 0
The Child's Companion, 1860 .... 1 6
The Tract Magazine, 1860 .... 1 6
The Christian Remembrancer, 1860 .... 2 6
Good Words, 1860 .... 7 6
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Things New and Old, 1860 .... 1 6
And a large assortment of Christmas Presents.

NEW WORKS
SOLD BY GEORGE HERBERT,
117, GRAFTON-STREET.
The I Wills of the Psalms. By Power .... 3s. 0d.
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Window Tract for 1861, "Living to the Lord" 0 2
Christian Daily Life. By the Author of Life, its Duties and Discipline 2 6
A Day in Laodicea. By Rev. A Somerville 1 6
Lyra Domestica 4 6
The Land and the Rich. By Thomson 7 6

Now Ready,
THE DUBLIN FAMILY ALMANAC FOR 1861.
This Almanac is intended to supply information chiefly of a local character. It will contain the new postal regulations, car and omnibus fares, Dublin tide table, a copious calendar, together with a calendar of the months, showing what things are in and out of season, and a variety of information of a useful character, indispensable to the economy of the household, illustrated with 13 WOOD CUTS.
Price Three Pence.
To be had of all Booksellers and Venders of periodicals, &c., as also at the publishing office, No. 18, Lower Ormond-quay.
N.B.—Free by post for Four Stamps.

Price 4d., by Post 5d.,
MASTERS AND SERVANTS.
2nd Edition enlarged.
THE LAW DEFINED
AS BETWEEN
MASTERS AND SERVANTS IN IRELAND.
By GEORGE POWELL,
Secretary to the late Registration Society for Servants in Dublin.
To be had at the Office, No. 2, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET (opposite Nelson's Pillar), and at all Booksellers.

Miscellaneous.

EDWARD J. HARTY,
ARTISTIC, ENGINEERING, AND COMMERCIAL LITHOGRAPHER,
REMOVED TO 29, DAME-STREET.

GARIBALDI'S CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—
For Old and Young, and suited to all classes!!!
THE ROYAL LILLIPUTIAN ALARM CLOCK,
only 5s. 6d. or 6s. 6d.!!!
A Written Engagement for Two Years.
J. DE SOLLA and SON,
The real and only genuine Manufacturers,
14, LEINSTER-STREET, DUBLIN:
Forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
Patronised by H.M. the Queen.
All kinds of Clocks and Watches cleaned and repaired!

IRISH BOG OAK ORNAMENTS.
Patronised by the Queen—SAMUELS, Working Jeweller and Manufacturer of Bog Oak Ornaments, 29, NASSAU-STREET, New designs in Bracelets, Brooches, &c. Ornaments made to order, and Jewellery carefully repaired on the premises. Carver in Bog Oak, by appointment, to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. An assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rings, Bracelets &c., at remarkably low prices.

ORNAMENTAL COMBS FOR THE HAIR.
Mrs. BIRCH
Has just received a further assortment of Fancy Combs, perfectly new in design, and at prices much under those of last Season. Hair Nets, Fans, &c., as usual, in endless variety.
1, MOLESWORTH-STREET,
(Corner House.)

BANKRUPT STOCK.—T. SMITH, Nos. 83 and 84, GRAFTON-STREET, having bought Fifty Tons of Glass, China, and Earthenware, will commence Selling the whole of the above Stock off on MONDAY and following days, until the whole is disposed of, at Fifty per Cent. under Manufacturer's prices. Also a large lot of Papier Machie Trays. The whole to be sold without the slightest reserve.

AUSTIN'S NEW AND EXTENSIVE PREMISES,
30, WESTMORELAND-STREET,
Opposite the Bank of Ireland,
WILL BE OPENED FOR BUSINESS EARLY IN DECEMBER,
With a Large and Magnificent Assortment of
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S DRESSING CASES,
WRITING DESKS, DESPATCH BOXES,
WORK BOXES, FOREIGN FANCY GOODS,
&c., &c., &c.

5000 GALLONS SUPERIOR FRENCH COLZA OIL, ex Jane Williams, from Rouen.
J. AND F. VAN DE VELDE beg to announce that their large and direct importation from the Continental Markets enable them to sell their superior French Colza Oil at 4s. 3d. per gallon.
Persons taking Five Gallons and upwards, 4s. per gallon.
Country orders punctually attended to.
J. AND F. VAN DE VELDE,
25, EDEN-QUAY.

BRITISH, IRISH, AND FOREIGN PATENT OFFICE,
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FINEST WAX AND SPERM CANDLES,
EAST INDIAN WAX, COMPOSITES OF ALL QUALITIES,
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THE GENUINE PERIGORD CHRISTMAS PIE
TO BE HAD AT
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Orders from the country punctually attended to.
Early orders are respectfully solicited.

SHANNON SAUCE.
A New, Economical, and DELICIOUS SAUCE,
For all kinds of Fish, Steaks, Chops, Cutlets, Cold Meat, Hashes, Soups, Gravies, &c.
Prepared only by
BEWLEY, EVANS, AND CO.,
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And to be had of all respectable Dealers in Sauces in the Kingdom.
PRICE ONE SHILLING.

VERY EXCELLENT
OLD PORT WINES
FRESH BOTTLED,
30s. per doz.
ALEXANDER FINDLATER AND CO.,
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There are many descriptions of the finest qualities of BLACK TEA, very different in flavour, yet holding the same market value, annually imported to this country. These I retail, much improved in aroma by my peculiar knowledge of combining them.
The indiscriminate mixing for extra profit, so generally practised by retailers, who know more about figures than quality, is the chief source of disappointment to consumers, whom they allure by specious advertisements and showy establishments, to pay exorbitant prices for inferior Tea.
BLACK TEA.
My Finest Assam Flavoured Tea 3s 8d per lb (highest price).
Do Souchong flavour 3s 8d do
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Dealer (exclusively) in Tea,
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AGENTS IN DUBLIN FOR
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The delicious aroma, grateful smoothness, and invigorating power of this preparation, have procured its general adoption as a most desirable breakfast beverage.
Sold in ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. packets, at 1s 6d per lb.
Each packet is labelled "JAMES EPPS, Homœopathic Chemist, London."
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O'CONNOR AND BAGNALL respectfully request the attention of the Trade and the Public to their rich and varied Stock of all Fruits in demand at the present season, which they offer at very moderate prices.
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JOHN TELFORD,
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Begs to announce the arrival of a new assortment of Drawingroom Gasaliers, Moderateur Lamps, and Chinese Lanterns. Also a large assortment of Cut Glass, for Table use, all of the newest patterns. An early inspection is solicited at
The Crystal Palace,
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CHINA, GLASS, AND EARTHENWARE
1 AND 2, NASSAU-STREET.
The Principal of the above Establishment has just returned from the Foreign Markets, with an elegant collection of Ornamental Goods, in the newest designs; also a large assortment in Dinner, Dessert, Tea, and Table Glass, all of which can be had cheap, as the Son of the Proprietor now keeps their Wholesale House in London. Goods hired to parties on reasonable terms.
Pure French Colza Oil.

SINGER'S SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES.
A large number of these very superior machines always in Stock, for every branch of trade, particularly for Tailoring and Bootclosing. They are easy to keep in order, and the STITCHING CANNOT BE RIPPED. To be had at
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SUSPENSION MODERATEUR LAMPS,
FOR ENTRANCE HALLS, BILLIARD ROOMS, &c.
Vase Moderateur Lamps,
Pillar do. do.,
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in this season's patterns, from the most celebrated makers.
Lamps Re-bronzed, Repaired, and Cleaned.
Finest French Colza Oil.
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Lamp and Lamp Oil Importer,
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BRILLIANT AND ECONOMICAL LIGHT; The Albion Photogen Lamp are the best and cheapest yet produced.
These Lamps, with Patent Spring Burners and Flange Chimneys, are a patent improvement on every other burner in use. Can be regulated like gas, and give the cheapest non-explosive Portable Light known.
WILLIAM ELLWOOD is now supplied with a varied Stock of the above, suitable for the Diningroom, the Study, or for general family use. Also a cheap Lamp for working men.
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Indian Gongs, Electro-plate Tea and Coffee Services, Toast Racks, Fish Knives and Forks in Cases, Dessert Knives and Forks, Electro-plate Bread and Cake Baskets, Bread Platters and Knives, Bird Cages, Papier-mache Trays, Cutlery, Dish Covers, Marble-top Tables for Halls and Drawingrooms, Tea Urns, Crest Frames. The above are all of engaged quality, and moderate in price.
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SEVILLE IRON WORKS, SEVILLE-PLACE.
(Near the Drogheda Railway Terminus, Dublin.)
Every description of Iron Bedsteads are here manufactured, and here only the
PATENT FAUCET JOINT BEDSTEAD,
so much approved for its simplicity of construction, elegance, and strength.
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The newest and most beautiful designs for Gas Lustres, Hall, Study, and Lobby Lights, in
ARTISTIC BRONZE, ORMOLU AND CRYSTAL.
WILLIAM DANIEL,
Having just completed his Winter Stock, which embraces every novelty, and affords a varied collection to choose from at very moderate prices, claims particular attention to the superior quality of his gas fittings and mode of erection.
Gas Engineering Establishment and Show-rooms,
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Sole Agent for the Patent National Gas Apparatus, for lighting Country Mansions, Colleges, Factories, Mills, &c.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINES FOR SALE OR HIRE.
Best Patent Portable Steam Engines, with
THRESHING MACHINES AND CIRCULAR SAWS ATTACHED;
Also, Patent Corn Drilling, Grass Mowing, Corn Reaping and Potato Digging Machines, with other improved Agricultural Implements and Machines.
Engines for Pumping Water and Grinding Corn, &c., &c., by Steam Power.
☞ The Corn Drilling Machines are capable of sowing broadcast both Clover and Grass Seeds; the small portable Patent Threshing Machines may be worked by either two or three Horses, and are capable of Threshing from 30 to 50 Barrels per day.
For terms and further information apply to
JAMES NOBLE,
DALEVIEW LODGE, PALMERSTOWN, CHAPELIZOD, COUNTY DUBLIN.
Agent for the Sale of Vitriolised Bone Manure, Superphosphate of Lime, Nitrogenised Blood Manure, Grass Manure, Potato Manure, Concentrated Urate, Dissolved Bones (not dried) in Casks, Vitriolised Peruvian Guano and Bones, in Bags; Peruvian Guano, and all other Special Manures.
N.B.—Early orders are respectfully solicited for Reaping Machines, Threshing Machines Horse Rakes, and Patent Cultivator.

COALS of the BEST QUALITY, forwarded in Bags to all parts of the Country by Rail or Canal.
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SOUTH ANNE-STREET, DUBLIN,
Offers on the most reasonable terms, for Cash, first-class Orrel Coal, Gilcrux, Whitehaven, Carlisle, Scotch, Cardiff (for Smiths' use), Cannel, and House Slack.
No charge made for the use of Bags, if returned without delay, and prepaid.
Large Safety Furniture Vans, Floats, Spring Carts, and Piano Vans on Hire.
Van supplied on a moment's notice.

Wants.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED, by a Gentleman, who has had 10 years' experience in managing Estates in the West Indies; is thoroughly acquainted with everything pertaining to the manufacture of sugar, rum, &c., and also with the management of large numbers of work-people; kind of business or amount of salary not so much an object as employment; the highest references and guarantee given.—Address "J. M. B.," 47, Kildare-street, Dublin.

AN active, Protestant Gentleman wishes for employment as COLLECTOR or AGENT for Weekly or other Rents; can superintend repairs of premises at a very moderate remuneration; ample security and references given.—Address "R. S., Agent," IRISH TIMES Office.

ASSISTANT in a DRAPERY or BABY-LINEN ESTABLISHMENT, a Young Lady, a Protestant; has a knowledge of millinery; employment more an object than salary.—Address "O. P., Assistant," IRISH TIMES Office.

WANTED, by a highly respectable Young Person, a Situation to serve behind the counter in a Stationery, Fancy Goods, or any light business; the highest references can be given.—Address "R. L.," Post-office, Bath, Somersetshire.

CLERK AND SCHOOLMASTER.—An experienced Teacher, trained under the Church Education Society, wants a Situation; he holds a high certificate, and can produce excellent testimonials. His wife would teach needlework to the girls in a mixed school; and instruct the younger children if requisite.—Address "Parochial Teacher," Kilkenny.

LANDSTEWARD AND AGRICULTURIST, an active Man, in the prime of life, who would be glad to meet an engagement where the services of a first-class Man are required; has a perfect knowledge of every branch connected with agriculture on the most improved system, drainage and the reclamation of all kinds of lands; is a good judge of all descriptions of stock, and a first-class fairsman, as regards their value and sale; can show first-class testimonials, and will be found willing, sober, and first-rate abilities; is married, with only two in family; a Protestant, and an accurate accountant.—Address "O. F., Steward," 48, Lower Sackville-street.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, or THOROUGH SERVANT, in a small family, a steady, active Young Woman.—Address "F. M.," 14, Grafton-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, a respectable Young Woman, who can be highly recommended by her last mistress.—Address "M. B.," 3, Westland-row, or 11, Lower Sackville-street.

HOUSE AND PARLOURMAID, in a small family a Young Girl, a Protestant, who has been a year and a half in a situation, and can be well recommended.—Address "B. M. G.," 140, Lower Baggot-street, or 38, Grafton-street, for a week.

WANTS a Situation, as HOUSEMAID, or would go as HOUSE and PARLOUR MAID in a small, respectable family; understands her business in either capacities, and her character will bear the strictest inquiry.—Address "S. M.," 31, Clare-street, or 64, Grafton-street.

UNDER HOUSEMAID, or HOUSEMAID.—A lady is anxious to procure a Situation as above, for a strong, active Young Woman; she understands cleaning a house, and can do plain washing; she is perfectly honest and sober.—Any notes to "A. N.," 21, Trafalgar-terrace, Monkstown, will be attended to till the 16th instant.

GOOD COOK, just disengaged, and can be recommended by families in town; advertiser is a Protestant, and has long discharges; will be heard of for a few days.—Address "J. M.," 1, Merrion-row, or 1, Clare-street.

COOK, a steady, respectable Woman, of long experience, and who understands her business well in every respect; marketing, jellies, made up dishes, and the baking of bread; would be found a trustworthy person to any family requiring such, as her discharges will certify, which are long and satisfactory.—Please address "A. B. K.," 14, Lower Baggot-street, for a week.

COOK, a steady, active Woman, who has a perfect knowledge of her business; soups, pastries, jellies, made dishes, &c.; has long and satisfactory discharges, and can be well recommended by her last mistress; no objection to the country.—Address "M. B.," IRISH TIMES Office.

COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT.—A Lady wishes to procure a Situation for a Young Woman, aged 23, who is just disengaged; has no objection to a small washing if required; reference can be given to her last mistress in town.—Address "E. Z.," 4, Merrion-row, or IRISH TIMES Office.

COOK AND THOROUGH SERVANT, a steady, middle-aged Woman, who knows her business well, and can be highly recommended; would take a small washing, if required; will be heard of for a few days.—Address "S. S.," 29, [illegible]-street, or IRISH TIMES Office.

LAUNDRYMAID in a Gentleman's family, a respectable Young Woman, who can be highly recommended.—Address "M.M.," Post Office, Bunanaden, Ballymote, county Sligo.

MESSENGER, or LIGHT PORTER, an active, intelligent Young Man, a pensioner, of excellent character, who has been just discharged from the Army, with a small pension; can read and write well; is a Protestant.—Address "Pensioner," care of Rev. H. VERE WHITE, 37, Dawson-street.

BUTLER, of regular habits, a steady, married Man, who understands his business perfectly well; has long and good testimonials from families of rank, and can be recommended for respectability, &c.; character in town.—Please address "O. O.," IRISH TIMES Office.

BUTLER AND INDOOR SERVANT, in or out of livery, a steady, active, intelligent Man, a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business—plate, lamps, &c.; is a good height, and of respectable appearance; a good attendant; will go with or without a boy; has good testimonials and will be found civil and obliging; having no incumbrance, has no objection to town or country; a quiet, regular place is the advertiser's object.—Any communication directed to "G. G.," 20, Cuffe-street, or IRISH TIMES Office, for one week, shall be duly attended to.

GROOM AND GENERAL SERVANT, a steady, sober and attentive Man; can be well recommended for honesty, quietness, and capability, to drive in double and single harness; has knowledge of inside business; no objection to the country.—Any commands for "B. Q.," 24, College-green, will be carefully attended to.

INDOOR SERVANT, in a small, humble family, a boy about 18 years of age, or would go as LIGHT PORTER or MESSENGER in a respectable house of business; is of strictly moral and industrious habits, and can be highly recommended by his last master in town.—Address "C. M.," 23, Lower Sackville-street, or 26, College-green, for a week.

AS GROOM, a Young Man, just from the country has a thorough knowledge of horses; is a careful and steady driver; would be found willing and obliging, and has most satisfactory discharges; has no objection to town or country, and can wait well indoor, if required.—Address "A. D.," 29, Dawson-street, or 51, Lower Sackville-street.

Wanted.

CHURCH EDUCATION SOCIETY FOR IRELAND.—Wanted, a MATRON, for the Male Training Department of the above society. She must be a member of the United Church of England and Ireland, of middle age, and active habits and be highly recommended for piety and suitability for so important a post. Salary £25 per annum, rations and apartments.—Applications to be sent, on or before Wednesday next, the 12th inst., to the Assistant Secretary, 10, Kildare-street.

APPRENTICE WANTED to the Millinery and Dress-making.—Apply to Mrs. C. MATHEWS, 9, Leinster-street, Merrion-square.

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ROPE MANUFACTURER,
33, BACHELOR'S-WALK,
Has constantly on hands RICK COVERS, WINNOWING SHEETS, TARPAULINS, RABBIT NETS, &c., all of best quality, and lowest prices.
Sheep Nets, 10s. to 14s. per 50 yards.
Country orders punctually attended to.

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DELGANY HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT, for the Treatment of Chronic Diseases. Physician and Proprietor, W. ALFRED JOHNSON, L.R.C.P., Edinburgh, who may be consulted at 27, Kildare-street, Dublin, every Monday, from 2 till 5 p.m.

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TEMPLE-STREET.
IMPROVED TURKISH BATH,
RUSSIAN VAPOUR CHAMBER.
Every variety of Simple and Medicated Water and Vapour Bath Douches and Shower Baths.
Apply to Mr. HUGH GILLIS, Manager.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
OLDHAM and CO., DRUGGISTS,
16, CAPEL-STREET
Have removed to the Establishment of the late Mr. WM. MOSSOP, 19, NORTH EARL-STREET.

THE best application for Cracked Lips, Chapped Hands, Roughness of the Skin, &c., &c., is found to be BUTLER'S WINTER REMEDY, which may be obtained at the MEDICAL HALL, 54, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

TOOTH-ACHE! FACE-ACHE! DISEASED GUMS!
"ERSON'S UNFAILING REMEDIES" have given relief to Thousands, and are now within the reach of all. Sold in Bottles at 6d, 1s, and 2s 6d each; or by post, free, for sixteen stamps. Prepared only by WILLIAM LEDGER ERSON, L.M., Medical Chemist and Dentist, Drug Hall, 39, HENRY-STREET, Dublin.

PAINLESS TOOTH EXTRACTION.
By Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
Surgical and Mechanical Dentists,
115, GRAFTON-STREET,
Sole Licensees and Possessors for Dublin of BLUNDELL'S PATENT APPARATUS
for Painless Tooth and Stump Extraction by Congelation (without Chloroform). Although simple in its action, and used with the greatest facility, Messrs. C. and D. guarantee, with this invaluable Patent, perfect immunity from pain during an operation hitherto so much dreaded.
Loose Teeth, arising from any cause, fastened; and Scurvy in the gums effectually cured. Consultation free.
Stopping Decayed Teeth with Enamel Cement, each [illegible]
A Single Artificial Tooth, from [illegible]
A Set, with Gold Springs, from [illegible]
CARTWRIGHT AND DAVIS,
15, GRAFTON-STREET (Four Doors from College-green).

DR. DE JONGH'S
(Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium)
LIGHT BROWN COD LIVER OIL,
Administered with the greatest success in cases of CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, RICKETS, INFANTILE WASTING, AND ALL SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS.
Extensive experience, and the recorded testimony of numberless eminent medical practitioners, prove that a half-pint of Dr. de Jongh's Oil is equal in remedial effect to a quart of any other kind. Hence, as it is incomparably the best, so it is likewise the cheapest.
Palatableness, speedy efficacy, safety, and economy unitedly recommend this unrivalled preparation to invalids.
OPINION OF
B. A. GRANVILLE, Esq., M.D., F.R.S.
Author of "The Spas of Germany," "The Spas of England," "On Sudden Death," &c., &c.
Dr. Granville has used Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil extensively in his practice, and has found it not only efficacious but uniform in its qualities. He believes it to be preferable in many respects to oils sold without the guarantee of such an authority as Dr. De Jongh. Dr. Granville has found that this particular kind produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and that it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oils. The Oil being, moreover, much more palatable, Dr. Granville's patients have themselves expressed a preference for Dr. De Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil."
Sold only in Imperial Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 9s.; capsuled and labelled with Dr. de Jongh's stamp and signature, WITHOUT WHICH NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE, by respectable Chemists.
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AGENTS IN DUBLIN:
GEORGE OLDHAM AND CO. (WHOLESALE) and [illegible], 107, Grafton-street, and 44, Dame-street; [illegible], 3 and 4, Lower Sackville-street; and [illegible]-street.

IMPORTANT! TO THE GENTRY AND PUBLIC.

SPORTING ATTIRE.
SHOOTING COATS in new designs, made in Scotch Tweeds and Mixture Doeskins, &c., 20s, 26s, 32s, and 40s.

CLERICAL ATTIRE.
Every description in Overcoats and Dress Suits ready made, with a choice selection in Piece Goods to select from, if preferable to have them made to order.

LADIES' RIDING HABITS made to order, from Superfine Cloths, beautifully cut, and elaborately got up, 80s, 90s, and 100s.

SERVANTS' CLOTHING.
All kinds of Liveries, for Full Dress or Undress wear, can be procured in my Ready-made Department, or made to order, at most reasonable prices.

THE BESPOKE DEPARTMENT
is kept constantly supplied with all the latest novelties in Coatings, Vestings, and Trouserings for selection, previous to making up; and in the event of a Garment not fitting or pleasing, when finished, a second would be made at the request of a Customer.

B. HYAM,
TAILOR, HABIT MAKER, CLOTHIER, HATTER, AND CAP MANUFACTURER,
30, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN.

SALE OF MANTLES, Twenty to Forty per Cent. Reduced. HIBERNIAN HOUSE, ASTON'S-QUAY. M'BIRNEY, COLLIS, AND CO., Are clearing out their Stock of Warm Mantles at the above reduction. An early call is recommended.
P.S.—A lot of Shawls preparing for sale.

MADAME MANJON'S WAREROOMS, are now replete with a select assortment of Parisian Millinery, for which she solicits an inspection. Prices will be found most moderate.
44, DAWSON-STREET.

Dublin, 9, Leinster-street (Merrion-square).
MRS. C. MATHERS, COURT MILLINER AND Dressmaker, has received her New Goods for the season in Morning and Evening Dresses, Ball and Court Dresses, Bonnets, French Caps, Coiffures, Guirlandes, Parures, Cordons, Hair Nets and Ornaments, Cache Peignes, Bridesmaids' Bonnets, The Trousseaux, Military and Steel Petticoats, French Corsets at 12s 6d per pair.
Mrs. Mathers makes up Ladies' own Materials for Dresses, Cloaks, &c., with care and promptitude.

	s	d
Making Cloak	3	6
Making quilted do.	5	0
Making Dress	4	0
Making Flounced, do	5	0
Making Court Dress	6	6

No extra charge.
Family Mourning made up with Promptitude.

JOHN NICKSON and CO. beg respectfully to invite attention to their present superb Stock of WINTER GOODS. It will be found in every point extremely attractive, both as regards variety, novelty, and moderation in prices. They would wish to bring under special notice their MANTLE AND BONNET DEPARTMENTS, As offering an unusual amount of attraction.
P.S.—They are prepared to show some beautiful Goods suited for Evening wear, in OPERA CLOAKS, WREATHS, HEAD DRESSES, HAIR ORNAMENTS, &c.
JOHN NICKSON and CO.,
10, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

ORIENTAL AND COLONIAL OUTFITS Executed with the greatest Despatch and Economy. Detached lists of Outfit, with every information, sent free upon application.
J. S. WILSON,
Shirtmaker and Outfitter,
25, NASSAU-STREET (near Grafton-street).

TAILORING, 1, WICKLOW-STREET, (1 Door from Grafton-street.) JOHN G. DELANY Begs leave to announce that his stock of TWEEDS, BEAVER FRIEZES, &c., suited for the winter season, are now on view at the above Establishment.
Gentlemen's own Materials made up.
STRICT PUNCTUALITY GUARANTEED.

THE GENTLEMAN'S INVISIBLE VENTILATING PERUKE, from £1 5s, materials selected by E. B., in Paris. A Lady's Head-Dress, Crape Parting and best Hair, from £1 10s. Beautiful Fronts, with Skin Parting, from 5s. 6d. Bands of Hair, to give the appearance of luxurious growth to Thin Hair. Red or Grey Hair dyed to a natural Brown or Black, at EDWARD BIRKBECK'S Hair Cutting and Hair Dyeing Establishment, 209, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET.

REAL WITNEY AND FRENCH BLANKETS, WALPOLE & GEOGHEGAN respectfully announce the arrival of several bales of the above VERY SUPERIOR GOODS, ordered and finished during the summer months.
THE IRISH TABLE DAMASK, AND LINEN WAREHOUSE,
ESTABLISHED A.D. 1766,
8 and 9, SUFFOLK-STREET.

THE LATE SIR HENRY MARSH, BART.—The Friends and Admirers of the late Sir Henry Marsh are respectfully informed that Proofs from the Photograph taken by GEORGE MANSFIELD may be obtained at his Gallery, 90, GRAFTON-STREET. N.B.—The extensive additions at present being made to his Gallery will shortly be completed.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
WILLIAM ACHESON begs leave to inform his friends and patrons that his stock consists of an immense variety of Jewellery, Gold and Silver Watches, Plate and Plated Ware, suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS. Amongst the Jewellery may be seen fine Gold Bracelets, Brooches, Necklettes, Rings, &c., set with Diamonds, Emeralds, Rubies, and Opal, and every other gem now in estimation.
WILLIAM ACHESON AND CO.,
109, GRAFTON-STREET.
N.B.—Plate, &c., Lent on Hire.

WILLIAM HUG
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURER,
12, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, DUBLIN,
Begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry that he has a large assortment of Watches at the following low prices:—Silver Geneva Watches for Young Gentlemen, £2, £2 10s, £3, and £3 10s; Ditto, Lever Watches, £4, £4 10s, £5, and £6; Ladies' Gold Geneva Watches, £5, £6, to £10. Twelve months' engagement will be given with every article sold. The Repairing Department in the above branch of business is conducted by the Proprietor in the most careful manner. A trial is respectfully solicited.
Observe—No. 12, SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S-STREET, off Dame-street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
C. RANKIN
MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,
Begs to direct attention to the select Stock of Gold Jewellery, which will be found both moderate in price and of good quality; also, many Novelties of foreign production suitable for presents—Fans, Head Pins, Swiss Stag-horn, &c.
The choicest selection of Real Jet Ornaments in the City will be found in the Establishment.
Souvenirs of Hair Jewellery, and every other description of Jewellery made to order.
12, NASSAU-STREET,
Corner of SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET.

CHRISTMAS REDUCTION.
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
JAMES MAYFIELD begs most respectfully to acquaint his numerous friends and customers that his annual reduction takes place This Day, and will continue until the 10th of next month.
Parties about to purchase Christmas Gifts and Presents will find a considerable saving by purchasing at his establishment.
The following is a Curtailed List of Stock:—

Gold Watches from £3 10s 0d	Gold Bracelets,	Silver Brooches,
Silver ditto from £2 0s 0d	" Brooches,	" Bracelets,
Gold Chains,	" Fancy Rings,	" Chains,
" Chatelaines,	" Signet Rings,	" Toothpicks,
" Seals and Keys,	" Charms,	" Pencil Cases,
" Studs,	" Lockets (in endless variety)	Nut Crackers,
" Pins,	" Sleeve Links,	Knife, Fork, and Spoon,
	" Earrings,	" Thimbles, &c.

PLATE, AND PLATED WARE.
The highest price given for old Gold, Watches, &c.
10, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
Dublin, December 8th, 1860.
P.S.—A few Second-hand Gold Watches and Chains, at half the original price, suitable for presents.

FINGAL PIN, FINGAL EARRINGS, FINGAL SLEEVELINKS. } Registered.
The above are exact copies of an Irish Antique, now in possession of the Manufacturer,
THOMAS BRUNKER, Watchmaker, and direct importer of French Clocks, 111, Grafton-street, opposite the Provost's.

THE VERY BEST SPOONS AND FORKS. Twenty Years' experience has fully established that the Plated Forks and Spoons sold by WATERHOUSE and COMPANY possess all the elegance and durability of Solid Silver, and may be had at one-fourth its cost.
For detailed List of Prices, apply at the Manufacturers',
WATERHOUSE and COMPANY,
25, DAME-STREET.

THE REGISTERED "MARK" LOCKET AND BREASTPIN.—The attention of the Brethren is invited to the above, admitted to be the prettiest Masonic Ornament ever introduced. Registered by THOMAS NORTH, Watchmaker, Goldsmith, and Masonic Jeweller, 49, GRAFTON-STREET.

SILVER WAR MEDALS, OF Every Description, Mounted and Furnished
By WILLIAM BRODRICK,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, GOLD AND SILVERSMITH TO THE ARMY AND NAVY,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN, A.D. 1818.
For the Officers, and Non-commissioned Officers and Privates, of her Majesty's Regiments (and Navy), Silver Medals, Miniature and Medals, Swivels, Clasps, Bars, Buckles, and Rings, in every design, and Ribbons of every description, supplied on the shortest notice.
Names engraved on Medals, and repairs neatly executed.
Patronised by the 5th Royal Irish Lancers, 1st Royal Dragoons, Royal Scots Greys, 13th and 3rd Light Dragoons, Royal Artillery and Military Train, 55th Foot, 76th, 16th, 18th Royal Irish, Fusilier and Grenadier Guards, 96th, 98th, and 92nd Highlanders, 15th, 38th, 22nd, 10th, 30th, and Militia Regiments, Curragh Camp, and Aldershot Camp, India Regiments, &c.
Presentation Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Silver Tea Sets, Silver Electro-Tea Sets, and Jewellery of the Newest Designs in Stock, and made to order by the Proprietor,
WILLIAM BRODRICK,
16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
Portable Eight-Day Plain and Striking Clocks, suitable for the Officers and Non-commissioned Officers' Mess-rooms. Engraving Executed, Arms, Crests and Mottoes, Home and India Plate and Jewellery Repaired, Home and Foreign Watches and Clocks repaired on the Premises by Practical Workmen.
Please direct to 16, ESSEX-QUAY, DUBLIN.
Post-office orders attended to.

Of Importance—A GUINEA GOLD WEDDING and HALL MARKED GOLD GUARD RING at 15s., 16s., and 18s., sent free in a Morocco Case to any part of Ireland, on receipt of a Post Order or Stamps. Direct to WILLIAM BRODRICK, Goldsmith, 16, ESSEX-QUAY, Dublin.

IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, PLATED-WARE, &c., AT AND UNDER FIRST-COST PRICE.
GEORGE T. WHITESTONE, being obliged to give up his present business premises, 34, Grafton-street, in a very limited time, by the abrupt termination of his lease, will sell his valuable and splendid stock, of first-class character,
At and Under First Cost,
To avoid necessity of removal.
The leading articles are:—
General House Furnishing Ironmongery,
Electro-plated Ware of every description,
Tea Urns, Dish Covers, Sets of Trays,
Fenders and Fire-irons, Brushes,
Superior Ivory Table Cutlery,
Horse Clothing, Bridles, Whips, Chamois, Sponge, &c.
As this is a *bona fide* First-Cost Sale, under the circumstances named, parties furnishing can now obtain best goods considerably under their value.
GEORGE T. WHITESTONE,
36, GRAFTON-STREET.
** The Grates and Ranges—some First-Class—will be sold decided bargains.

FOR PRIVATE SALE, a beautiful small TURNER'S LATHE, with upright brass wheel, chucks, and various tools suitable for a young ingenious gentleman; can be seen, until sale, at No. 48, Great Brunswick-street, any morning from 10 to 11 o'clock.

Wants.

AS COMPANION to an Elderly Lady, or UPPER HOUSEMAID in a respectable family, an active Middle-aged Woman, who has but recently been obliged to give up housekeeping on her own account; advertiser has had great experience; her character will bear the strictest scrutiny, and she can be recommended by most respectable people with whom she formerly lived, who are now in this city.—Please address "E. K.," 27, Dawson-street, or Bridge School, Bray.

Wanted.

CHILDREN'S MAID WANTED.—A respectable Young Woman, who can give good references; must be a Protestant; wages, £4 per annum.—Address "J. S.," IRISH TIMES Office.

CHINA, GLASS, AND LAMP ESTABLISHMENT, 11 AND 12, WELLINGTON-QUAY, AND 12, NASSAU-STREET.
Mrs. WILLIAM THOMAS
Respectfully informs the Public that she has determined to dispose of the magnificent stock purchased by her late husband, on the best terms, from the first manufacturers in England, France, and Germany, at a very great reduction in prices.
Mrs. THOMAS will carry on the business as usual, and every description of Goods of the newest patterns and designs will be found in each department.
Sole Agent and Manufacturer to Mr. J. F. BOAKE, Inventor of the celebrated Ærometric and Railway Signal Lamps.
Just received, a large and varied assortment of the best Moderator Lamps, at low prices.
Best Colza Oil, refined on the Premises.
11 AND 12, WELLINGTON-QUAY, AND 12, NASSAU-STREET.

HYACINTH ROOT GLASSES IN GREAT VARIETY, GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
WILLIAM WHYTE
Respectfully acquaints the Public that he is Selling off the Largest Stock of Glass in Ireland at nearly COST PRICE. As he is about making EXTENSIVE ALTERATIONS in the PREMISES the STOCK must be disposed of at once, so an early application is necessary. The following articles in great variety, and of the newest style:—
Mantelpiece and Ceiling Lustres of all kinds.
Every Article in Table Glass.
A Large Stock of Druggists' and Chemists' Bottles.
Army and Navy orders carefully attended to.
Patterns matched with accuracy and dispatch.
Hotel Proprietors and Country Dealers liberally dealt with.
Sole Agents for Benbow's Alterative Mixture for Dogs, Nialderry Worm Powders, and Rackem's Distemper Balls.
OLD GLASS WORKS,
4, MARLBOROUGH-STREET, DUBLIN.

GERMAN BARM.—Master Bakers who are using this BARM highly approve of it, by its producing an exceedingly large Loaf of delicious sweetness and flavour.
The Sponge ready in Six Hours.
Besides these and other advantages, it is much cheaper than other Barm.
Apply at 44, LOWER ORMOND-QUAY.

COALS! COALS!! COALS!!! The Subscribers beg to announce that, being Agents for the sale of Coal from the following Collieries, they are prepared to sell same at either f.o.b., or delivered prices.
They also beg to call attention to the fact that, being Sole Agents for the Collieries, they can give unusual facilities as to price and to delivery, pure and unmixed:—
Kirkless-Hall Orrell Colliery Lancashire, For House and Gas Coal, and Cannel.
Thomas Powell & Son, Newport and Cardiff, For Duffryn and Tredegar Steam Coal.
Morgan, Perkins, & Co., Llanelly, Anthracite Coal for Grain-drying and Lime-burning.
John Watson, Jun., Glasgow, Balquharston and Wishaw House and Steam Coal.
Maxwood Colliery, Hurlford Troon, Splint, Steam, and House Coal.
Pearson, Knowles, & Co., Ince-Hall, and Spring Collieries.
Steam, Gas, and House Coal, and Cannel.
JOHN CHARLEY & CO.,
BELFAST, and 19, EDEN-QUAY, DUBLIN.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING! REMEMBER THE POOR!
CHRISTMAS AND THE RAGGED SCHOOLS.
Christmas is coming again, the time when "the rich and the poor meet together," when hearts are drawn out in love and kindness, and the givers are more blessed than the receivers. Who will send a portion to the poorest of the poor—the children of the Ragged Schools? Shall we not make a feast, and call them together, and hear them sing their sweet hymns, and see what progress they have made? There are many kind children in happy homes who will say—Yes, we will help; and they will run to see how much can be spared out of the little money-box. Thus the boys and girls will be provided for. But what about the old people? We would like that they should have a blanket, or a warm coat, or something to comfort them in the winter time. Last winter friends were so bountiful that 110 old people, who had been very regular in their attendance, each received some good gift. That such are needed, a visit to Townsend-street, or the Coombe, on a Sunday afternoon, would afford convincing proof.
Contributions will be most gratefully received by
Miss Whately, The Palace, Stephen's-green.
Mrs. Bourne, 15, Warrington-place.
Mrs. J. Smyly, 8, Merrion-square North.
Miss Poole, 5, Smith's-buildings, Ely-place.
Miss Lyster, 17, Waterloo-road.
Christmas is Coming!
Remember the Poor!

Education.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Arnol Ville, Monkstown, near Dublin. Principal, Miss DRURY.
The House is most delightfully situated, commanding a good sea and mountain view, is within a few minutes' walk of the Church, the Baths, and the Salt-hill and Blackrock Railway stations. The grounds are enclosed and afford every facility for the promotion of the health and recreation of the pupils.
Masters of eminence are in attendance for German, Music, Singing, Drawing, Kalisthenics, and the higher branches of an English Education. The greatest care is devoted to the formation of moral and religious principles, and the intellectual training is adapted to fit the young for the practical duties of life.
A resident French Governess, a Protestant; also a Resident Governess for Music.—References are kindly permitted to the REV. RONALD MACDONNELL, Monkstown Glebe, and to numerous parents of pupils.

FRAULEIN BALDEWEIN begs to inform her Friends and Pupils that she has returned to town, and will resume her instructions in Singing and the German Language.—Address FRAULEIN BALDEWEIN, Pigott's Musical Warehouse, 112, Grafton-street.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS, OCTOBER, 1860. UNIVERSITY, MILITARY, AND CIVIL SERVICE INSTITUTE, 3, BLESSINGTON-STREET, DUBLIN.
J. S. Greer, Esq., of Corbally House, Downpatrick, late Lieut. North Down Rifles, was the only candidate from this Institution, and passed on Two MONTHS' preparation.
At a former Examination, Patrick James Cowan, Esq., of Prospect-Eyrecourt, passed from this Institution (first trial) on ONE MONTH'S preparation, the result of a system of instruction unexampled in this country.
Particulars known on application to WM. WOODS, B.A., T.C.D.

DUBLIN HIGH SCHOOL.
MATTHIAS HARE, LL.D., Principal.
THOMAS R. COURTNEY, Esq., Scholar and Classical Gold Medalist (October, 1860), First Master.
Young men wishing to read for Honors can join the University Class. Boarders from 45 to 56 Guineas; Day Pupils from 10 to 14 Guineas.
Prospectuses and references on application at 76, Stephen's-green.

FRENCH CLASSES (Conversationally), by a Lady who has been Professor of the French Language during a long period of years in France; class days for advanced Pupils, Mondays and Thursdays; for beginners, Tuesdays and Fridays.—Please apply, by letter or otherwise, to "A. H., Maitresse de Francais," 176, Great Brunswick-street.

FRENCH CLASSES.—MONSIEUR DU GUE (Head French Master to the Kingstown School), besides his gentlemen's evening classes, will open immediately Ladies' evening classes one of which will be entirely for conversation.
Classes very limited.
47, GREAT BRUNSWICK-STREET, (Opposite the Royal Circus.)

Cards.

PRIVATE HOTEL AND TRAVELLERS' HOME. DAVID WAKEFIELD, Late of Ballinasloe, Proprietor.
12, YORK-STREET (off Stephen's-green), DUBLIN.
This Commercial and Family First-class Boarding Establishment requires but a trial to satisfy visitors of its respectability and comfort. The cleanliness, regularity, and quiet of home, combined with moderate charges, recommend it as a desirable residence. It is admirably situated for parties visiting Dublin on business or pleasure. There are separate sittingrooms. Observe—the entrance is No. 12. Bed and Breakfast, 2s.

THE RATHMINES TURKISH BATHS enjoy the superior advantages of "Pure Country Air," the "best system of Heating and Ventilation," and the "Personal Superintendence of the Proprietor."
They are considered by many who have had fair trial to be "the best in Dublin."
They are now open "all day," for either Ladies or Gentlemen. Morning and Evening, 1s; Daytime, 1s 6d; Shampooing (if required), 6d.
J. F. ALEXANDER, Proprietor,
50, UPPER RATHMINES.
Gentlemen of Rathmines, Ranelagh, or the South suburbs, can have a pleasant and refreshing Bath any morning "before breakfast;" or in the evening, after the "fatigues of the day," it will be found "most re-invigorating." You can come out from town in the Bus for 3d., to within two minutes' walk of the Baths.

STATIONERY FOR THE MILLION: JOHN C. DEVOY,
Wholesale and Retail Stationer,
Account Book Manufacturer, Lithographic and General Printer, Bookbinder, and Paper Bag Manufacturer.
Estimates given free of expense for either large or small quantities of the above articles.
53, WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN,
BEGS respectfully to submit the following Reduced Scale of Prices:—

	s.	d.
20 quires common Cream-laid Note Paper	2	0
500 Envelopes to match	2	0
20 quires Good Cream-laid Note Paper	2	9
500 Envelopes to match	3	3
20 quires Fine Cream-laid Note Paper	3	6
500 Envelopes to match	3	9
20 quires Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	4	3
500 Envelopes to match	4	6
20 quires Extra Superfine Cream-laid Note Paper	5	4
500 Envelopes to match	5	6
20 quires Extra Superfine Extra Cream-laid Note Paper	6	6
500 Envelopes to match	4	0

A Gentleman's Card Plate, Engraved in any style (one line), and 50 best thick or thin Ivory Cards printed for 2s.; Ladies' ditto, 2s. 6d. post free; the price including Plate, Engraving Cards, Printing, and Postage to any part of the Three Kingdoms.
All orders above 20s. carriage paid to any Railway Station in Ireland.

THE BURTON BREWERY COMPANY (Limited) FINE BURTON ALES, BURTON-ON-TRENT. BAGOTS, HUTTON, AND CO., 28 WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN AGENTS FOR IRELAND.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWINGROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE-IRONS, and all kinds of BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY. MAURICE BROOKS, SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

TO HOUSE FURNISHERS. JOHN GOOD, 8 and 9, LOFTUS-LANE (Capel-street) Manufacturer of Hair Mattresses, Palliasses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows. Hair Mattresses Re-made.

CHARLES HOEY, Cocoa Nut, Rush Matting, Oilcloth, and Carpet Manufacturer, 22 AND 23, UPPER ABBEY-STREET.

DANIEL DOLAN, CITY OF DUBLIN PAPER STAINING WORKS, 15, PARLIAMENT-STREET, and 4 and 5, CRANE-LANE. White Leads, Patent Oils, Turpentine, Colours, Varnishes, Plate Sheet, and Crown Glass; Plaster of Paris, Roman and Portland Cements, Gold Mouldings for Rooms and Picture Frames at moderate prices, Wholesale and Retail.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH, PAINTER AND DECORATOR, AND ENAMELLER ON GLASS; IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS 77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET.

ADDRESS PRESENTED TO CAPTAIN IRVINE, AT KILLADEAS, ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28TH, 1860, BY A DEPUTATION OF HIS TENANTRY.

TO CAPTAIN JOHN GERARD IRVINE.

SIR,—We, the Tenants on your Estates in the Counties of Fermanagh and Tyrone, anxious to show our appreciation of the amiability of manner and facility of access which you have always exhibited while residing among us during the last twelve years, now, on your succeeding to the patrimonial inheritance of your family, beg your acceptance of the accompanying pieces of plate.

We hope that this token of our esteem will be measured, not merely by its intrinsic value, but by the hearty good-will and respectful affection with which we offer it.

Praying that God may long spare you to discharge, in the spirit of a truly Christian gentleman, the duties of the important position to which he has called you—We beg leave to subscribe ourselves, sir, Your most devoted, very humble servants,

Signed on behalf of the tenantry.

Charles M. Stack, Clerk, Parsonage, Lack.	Charles Maguire, Largy.
Thomas Belton, Lack.	Owen Monaghan, Edenamohill.
Joseph Sproule, Grennan.	John Monaghan, Tievenavarnoge.
John Dezley, Cronien.	Arthur Duncan Drumduff.
Joseph Buchannan, Drumackilowney.	A. Johnston, Drumnagalliagh.
Thomas Irvine, Drumnarullagh.	James Crozier, Drumcose
Thomas Moffit, Carrickcroghery.	John Betty, Frasna.
David Johnston, Stranadariff.	Christopher Murphy, Lisiea.
Alexander Irvine, Buninubber.	James Bredin, Skeagh.
John Rutledge, Falls.	John Gray, Tully.
Charles Hamilton, Oghills.	David Laidlis, Goblask.
Charles Keys, Glenarn.	John M'Manus, Cules Long.
John Monaghan, Edenaligh.	Edward Gormly, Cules Short.
Arthur Keys, Stranahode.	Andrew Charleton, Druminshin.
Francis Gallagher, Cronien Bar.	William Hunter, Lisiea.
	J. Moffit, Rottenmountain, &c.

REPLY.

MY DEAR FRIENDS,—I thank you most sincerely, and, through you all the Tenants on my Estates, for the very kind address and valuable present you have just handed me. I shall ever regard it with pleasing remembrances, and transmit it, an heir-loom in the family, to future generations, as the affectionate gift of a grateful tenantry.

I prize it not only for its intrinsic value, but more especially for the good feeling exhibited in its presentation. Believe me, my dear friends, that kind feeling is reciprocated. My greatest ambition has always been to see you contented and happy, and it is most gratifying to feel that my desire and endeavours to benefit you have been appreciated. As the relation existing between landlord and tenant attaches to the former an influence over the comfort and well-being of the latter, I cannot but feel that my succeeding to the ancestral estates, by the lamented decease of my revered father, has placed me in a very responsible position.

That I may, through the grace of God, be enabled to discharge, in accordance with His will, the great trust reposed in me, and use it to His glory and the welfare of my tenantry, is the constant prayer of your affectionate friend and landlord,

J. G. IRVINE.

Killadeas, November 28th, 1860.

Sermons.

CONTROVERSIAL SERMONS FOR SUNDAY DEC. 9, 1860
IRISH CHURCH MISSIONS TO THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

I. MISSION BUILDING, 27, Townsend-street, 11-30 a.m.—Rev. C. F. MACARTNEY, A.M. Subject—"The Spring and Power of the Christian Life. (Specially to those lately confirmed.)—Col. ii. 6, 7.

II. MISSION BUILDING, Seven p.m.—Rev. EDWARD ELLIS, Deputation Secretary for Ireland. Subject—"Who Believes the Pope's New Dogma just six years Old?

Why does Dr. Cullen, in his last Pastoral, still dare to say ignorantly that the Virgin Mary "crushed the Serpent's head," when St. Paul says it was the blessed Saviour.—Heb., ii. 14, Dr. Cullen's Bible.

Will you be saved by believing the new article of Roman faith or damned by denying it?

By what Divine canon or decree could a single Bishop of Rome, or of any other place, in this or in any age, make a new "article of faith" necessary for salvation?

Why did the Apostles never teach the fact of the Immaculate Conception to their converts and disciples?

By what new revelation did the Bishop of Rome get this new "article of faith," which must be believed on pain of eternal damnation, only since December 8th, 1854?

How many priests believe it even now? How many of the thinking laity?

Will God condemn you for not believing what He has never revealed by either His Son or His Holy Spirit?

Why was the Festival of the Immaculate Conception introduced only in A.D. 1140, and opposed by St. Bernard then as a "false, new, vain, and superstitious" idea?—Ep. 174, tom. i., col. 393, Paris, 1839.

Why did the Dominicans following St. Thomas Aquinas oppose the doctrine, as opposed to Scripture, tradition, and the faith of the Church?

Is not Christ enough without the help of His mother?—Is not she, as a happy spirit, in heaven, while He as God is present here on earth, and bids sinners to come at once to Him?

Roman Catholic friends come and hear; bring your Bibles.

MONEY MARKET AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.]

Dublin, Friday Evening.

There was an absence of animation in the London market to-day, until near the close, when there was a reaction in tone, and an advance of about 3s 9d took place. In this market attention was principally occupied owing to the settlement of the monthly account, which, although slight in extent, had an injurious effect upon prices, which were a shade lower.

There were no dealings in Local or Railway Debentures, or in Miscellaneous Shares; in the latter group there were no changes Grand Canals showing steadiness at the last quotation.

Banking Shares were without alteration in tone, if we except Nationals, which were steady at an advance of 5s per share. Hibernians and Royals are still offering at the last prices.

Steam Shares were rather weak, Atlantics showing a fall of about one-eighth, and closing with an uncertain tendency. City of Dublin Shares were rather on sale, as were also Dundalks. Other Steam without alteration.

Mining Shares were again actively dealt in. Barraderes were quoted at 5s (17s 6d paid), which is a considerable reduction. Carysforts were rather lower, showing a falling off of 6d per share; Connorrees also exhibiting a reduction in price of fully 3s, the closing quotation being 45s 6d. General Mines were very firm, and closed buyers at the price, 5¼. Of Mining Company Ireland and Wicklow Copper Mining Shares there were sellers.

Railway Shares were in somewhat better demand today. Belfast Junctions showed a slight improvement on previous prices, and closed steady. Kingstown Stock rose one half per cent., and was firm. Great Southern Stock was again offered, but Midlands and Midland Halves were steady. Notwithstanding the accident on the line Limericks were in demand, and left off buyers at the quotation.

Railway Preference were in very good demand. Wicklows were firm at an advance of 5s. Great Southern £4 per Cent. were steady at the previous price, and Londonderry and Enniskillen at the quotation. Portadown and Dungannon £6 per Cent. Preference were steady at 5s advance, and considerable steadiness was imparted by the belief that the entire issue is nearly completed.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—DEC. 7.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.	
3 per Cent. Consols	92¾
New 3 per Cent. Stock	91⅞
Ditto for new account, 10th December	91¾
Ditto for new account, 8th January	
BANKS.	
Bank of Ireland	244
National	63½
Royal	
STEAM.	
Atlantic (Limited)	3½ ¼
City of Dublin	104 xd
Ditto, issue of '60	6¾
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building	54½
Ditto, redeemable	—
MINES.	
Carysfort (Limited)	20s
Connorree (Limited)	45s 6d
Mining Company of Ireland	14¼
General Mining Company (Limited)	5¼
Dundalk (Limited)	9¼
MISCELLANEOUS.	
National Insurance	34¼
Patriotic Insurance	—
RAILWAYS.	
Midland Great Western	52½
Do. Halves	26
	22
Waterford and Limerick	11½
Great Southern and Western	75
Dublin and Drogheda	46¾ x d
Belfast and Northern Counties	x d
Do. Half Shares	43
Dublin and Belfast Junction	
RAILWAY PREFERENCE.	
Portadown Dungannon &c. 6 per cent. preference 'till December 1860, afterwards 5 per cent.	25½ 13
Dublin, Wicklow, and Wexford, 6 per cent. perpetual	10½
Dundalk and Enniskillen	99½
Great Southern and Western, 4 per cent. perpetual	

On Saturdays business commences at half-past twelve o'clock, and the stockbrokers' offices are closed at three o'clock.

The next account day for shares will be the 15th December Names to be furnished on or before the 14th.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.
3 per cent. Consols	92¼	92¼ ⅜	92⅜	92¾	92¼ ⅜	
Ditto for Account	92⅜	92⅜		92¾		
3 per cent. Reduced	91⅛	91⅞ ¾	91¾	91⅞	91⅞ ¾	91⅞ ¾
New 3 per cent. Stock	91⅛	91⅞	92 1⅛		91⅞	
Ditto for Account	91⅛	91⅞				
Ditto for Account	91¼	91⅜				

(BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE—DECEMBER 7.

OPENING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93¾ ⅞
Account	93⅞ 4
New Threes	92⅞ ¾
NOON PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅞ ¾
Account	94⅛
New Threes	92⅞ ¾
1 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅞
Account	94⅛
New Threes	92⅞ ¾
2-15 P.M. PRICES.	
Consols Money	93⅞
Account	94⅛
New Threes	92¾
CLOSING PRICES.	
Consols Money	93¾ 4
Account	94⅛
New Threes	92⅞ ¾

NOON SUMMARY.—Exchequer Bills 2 dis.; Eastern Counties, 52½; Caledonians, 96¾; Great Northern, 110; Great Western, 73¼; Great Western of Canada, 10¼; Great Southern and Western, —; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 12? 119½; London and North Western, 100⅞; Leeds Northern, 61⅞; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, —; Midland Stock, 135⅞; South Eastern, 85⅛; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 105⅞; York and North Midland, 93½; London and South Western, —; Great Western, —; Chester and Holyhead, —; Account, —; Great Northern A, 108½; Grand Trunks, 6¼; North British, —; Great Western, —; Mexican, —; Turkish (new), —; Bank Stock, 231; Edinburgh and Glasgow, —; Turkish (old), —; Canadian Stock, —. Consols are rather steady at 93⅞ 4. The Share markets opened very firm, but soon after declined a shade, they are now firm again, and very good in tone at about ¼ per cent below the opening rates. North Eastern the only exception. Leeds very weak at 119½. Canadas very steady. French very dull in tone. Midlands firm. American securities firm.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(TIMES' CITY ARTICLE.)

Thursday Evening.

This has been settling day in the English Funds; and, the amount of stock brought into the market being rather larger than had been anticipated, prices have shown a slight diminution of firmness. The demand for discount at the Bank to-day was above the average. In the Stock Exchange loans were in request for short periods at 5½ per cent. The Bank of England have issued their quarterly notice that they will make advances on approved securities during the shutting of the transfer books. These advances will be at the existing minimum of 5 per cent., payable on the 9th of January. The transfer books of Consols and India Stock will close tomorrow (Friday). A large portion of the gold in course of transmission to the Bank of France, for the silver purchased consists of Russian half Imperials.

(DAILY NEWS' CITY ARTICLE.)

Thursday Evening.

The Funds to-day were quiet and steady in price. On the Share markets great firmness prevailed, and in several instances a rise occured. Midland Railway stock has again risen nearly 1 per cent. The Discount market was active, and it was in comparatively few instances that business took place as low as 4⅞ per cent. At the bank the applications were numerous.

FUNDS AND SHARES.

Amberg, Nottingham, and Eastern Junction, —; Caledonians, 96½ 7; Chester and Holyhead, 53 ½; Eastern Counties, 52 ½ ¾; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 87 to 9; Grand Trunk of Canada, 6 1-16 3-16; London and South Western, 94½ 5; Leeds Northern, 62½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 48½; South Eastern 84⅞; Midland Stock, 135⅞ ⅛; North British, 63 to ½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, —; York and North Midland, —; Great Southern and Western, 112 ½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, —; Great Northern, 110 11; Great Western, 27½ ⅞; Great Northern (A) —; Great Western of Canada, 10¼ 11 ⅛; London and North Western, 100⅞ ½; Consols Money, 94 to ⅛; Account, 94⅜⅞; New Threes, 92⅞ ½; Exchequer Bills, 52 dis.; Bank Stock, 23 3. Consols have improved, and closed firm, at 94½ ⅛. Shares were dull and weak in tone, until near close, when they improved, and are firm at above rates. Midlands flatter, on rumour of amalgamation with Leeds. North Easterns are also flatter. Canadians steady. American firm.

ENGLISH FUNDS.

CITY, FRIDAY EVENING.—The Funds to-day are dull, the tendency to improvement being restricted by the continued shipment of gold to America, as well as by some sales of stock for money. Consols are nearly as good as yesterday. British railway stocks, after opening buoyantly, have relapsed in several instances. In other departments firmness generally prevails.

FRENCH FUNDS.

PARIS, FRIDAY, 3-30 P.M.—The Bourse has been firm, but business was limited. Rentes closed at 69.10.

STATE OF THE MARKETS.

(WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE IRISH TIMES.)

Dublin, Friday Evening.

The suspension of certain banks in the southern portion of the United States has not created any surprise, from the great excitement which has been raging in that part of the world, nor has the circumstance caused much alarm in financial circles on this side of the Atlantic. Conflicting accounts are received of the real position of banking and financial credit in America, and doubts have been expressed as to the correctness of the statement that the Philadelphia Bank is amongst the number of those who have stopped payment. The recovery in the exchange, and the rally in American securities, have given more confidence, and the manner in which the New Orleans bankers will be able to act in the present emergency is looked forward to with great anxiety. The banks at New York, also, continuing to assist one another, will, it is conjectured, ameliorate the effects of the panic, and, through this feeling, stocks and shares have been recovering. The withdrawal of gold for remittance to America has been, however, larger than was anticipated, the sum taken up to yesterday evening having amounted to nearly £400,000, and it is estimated that probably £1,000,000 will be altogether required to provide for contingencies, even should future advices prove more favourable than those already received. The demand for money in London was rather more active on yesterday, but this was in a great degree stimulated by the final settlement of the consol account. About 4½ to 5 per cent. were the terms for short-dated paper, but some of the brokers insisted upon the latter figure. At the Bank the inquiry was sustained, though no pressure appeared to have been experienced. The silver by the West India steamer has been sold in London at 61⅛d, the quotation which has prevailed in that market for several days past.

The payments which were due in London on Tuesday last were generally considered to have been well satisfied, but the returns of small bills were numerous, especially in the drapery trade, from the late unsatisfactory season. On Wednesday the bills of two firms in the building trade were returned, and this branch of business in the latter city is likely to be thrown into a state of excitement, from the difficulties which the firms in question have encountered. A hope was entertained in the beginning that one of the houses might be saved from giving way, but it was afterwards considered that suspension was inevitable. The effects of the strike some months ago, and the rise in the price of materials, are said to have accelerated these disasters.

The commercial accounts from Bombay are unfavourable, and it is feared that the opposition to the financial measures which have been propounded will increase instead of diminishing. The suspension of business among the native dealers, and the resistance to the collection of the income tax are alarming features, and the feeling which has been accordingly created among the commercial community, we need hardly say, is a decidedly discouraging one.

Wool—The demand in our market has been dull for the past few days, and the quantity exported has been small, 88 bales and packs only having been shipped at the North-wall from the 28th ultimo to the 5th inst. inclusive. The quotations are—mixed, 26s 6d; hogget, 27s 6d; skin only nominal at 16s 6d to 18s per stone. In the London Colonial wool sales the demand has been well sustained.

Cotton—The tone of the market for the past few days has been somewhat subsued, with a greater desire evinced to meet purchasers; but on yesterday there was an improvement in the demand.

Jute—At the sales in London on Wednesday there was a better demand, and prices were steady; and on the same day, 800 bales were sold in Liverpool at £16 15s per ton.

Hemp—Sound St. Petersburg was sold in London on yesterday at £35.

Leather—The demand at Leadenhall Market has been very dull this week, with very little change in the general quotations. In our market native salted hides have been dull at 3½d per lb, or 32s 8d per cwt.; calf skins, 36s to 39s per do.

Metals—Scotch pig iron has been quoted this week in London at 51s 6d per ton. 600 slabs Straits tin sold in the same market on Wednescay at £131.

The following is from Messrs. Woodrow and Son's circular, who observe that—

"So far as the trade in pig iron is concerned, little if anything has transpired during the past month, either to alter its position or improve its immediate prospects. With 131 furnaces in blast, against 122 this time last year, and with a production of upwards of 20,000 tons per week, of which not more than 17,000 to 18,000 tons weekly are absorbed, it might be supposed that few fluctuations in price would occur. But speculators are fond of change, and as 'warrants' are of more importance to them than 'iron,' we are necessitated to consider many circumstances to which they attach importance which could not, of themselves, affect either the supply of, or demand for, pig iron. Hence it is that, notwithstanding the above facts, which are patent to everyone conversant with the trade, we have had a speculative movement for 'high prices,' based upon the assumption of overtrading in warrants, which might have been successful for a time but for the money market; and although there is more ease and lower rates for money in this country, recovery in our market is restrained by the unfavourable accounts from America. Whatever the cause, the inference is plain—speculation may, for a time, ignore 'facts;' but, as they are 'standards,' so they in the main prevail.

"Our market opened quietly at 52s, but ere long improved a large business transpiring day by day from that point up to 53s. On the advance in the rate of discount becoming known, the tone altered, and the price rapidly fell to 51s 10½d; from this there was a recovery to 52s 6d, but at the close sellers prevailed at 52s 1½d. The lowest price for the month was 51s 10½d, the highest 53s, and the average 52s 5d, against 52s 3d in November, 1859."

Produce—Business has continued rather dull for the past few days in the London market, and prices for some articles have been on the decline. On Tuesday the sugar sales passed off quietly, but late rates were obtained for all but inferior qualities which were a shade easier; and on the next day, in addition to business being restricted in most departments, prices were, in some cases, barely maintained. The tea market continued extremely dull, with prices nominally unchanged; and in spices, pimento, was ½d per pound lower; but the tallow market was firmer. On yesterday sugar and coffee sold on rather lower terms, and business generally was dull, but some large parcels of cochineal met a fair demand at quite previous rates. On this day the sugar market was quiet, but in coffee there was no change. Saltpetre was steady, and both rice and tea were quiet. The following is Thursday's report, Mincing-lane market:—

Sugar—About 600 boxes Havana sold at 43s 6d to 45s 6d; 1,000 bags date Madras, at 35s 6d; and 20 hhds. West India. In these operations buyers generally had the advantage in price. 135 hhds. Cuba Muscovado were held in public sale for the full value, 39s 6d to 42s 6d per cwt., this description being relatively in small supply.

Coffee—600 casks and bags Ceylon sold heavily, at 6d to 1s decline. Low middling to fine plantation, 67s to 77s. Native taken in at 64s 6d.

Tea remained without quotable change.

Rice—1,000 bags Bengal sold without change in price.

Saltpetre—400 bags Bengal sold at 43s 3d for 2½, and 39s 6d for 9¼ per cent.

Fruit—Eleme raisins, in public sale, sold rather above valuations; other articles sold without variation.

Drugs—The sale passed off flatly, but with very little change in prices.

Cochineal in steady request at late rates; of 450 bags at sale about two-thirds sold. Honduras, ordinary to good silvers, at 2s 11d to 3s 4d, and common blacks, 3s 8d to 3s 10d. Teneriffe blacks made 3s 7d to 3s 11d, being rather dearer. Two lots extra fine brought 4s 6d per pound.

Oils—Linseed and olive remain quoted as previously; cocoa nut sold at 55s 9d for fine Cochin in pipes and hogsheads.

Tallow—Market firm. At auction a few lots of fine South American sold at 59s; the rest bought in. Australian beef partly sold at 57s 6d for fine quality. South American grease, 42s 10d in casks, 44s in casks. The closing prices, spot, 60s; all the month, 60s; January to March, 60s 6d; April to June, 59s 6d; October to December, 57s 6d.

Green Fruit—Contrary winds kept the market clear of stock. A cargo of Fayal and one of Terceira oranges, sold by Keeling and Hunt at public sale, went at moderate prices. Shipments from St. Michael's would commence on the 25th ult. Messina lemons are firm, a cargo being lost per the Black Prince, screw steamer; and the Alice, screw steamer, has put into Lisbon leaky. Nuts of all kinds without alteration; more inquiry for Barcelonas.

Provisions—Bacon has declined about 2s per cwt. this week on all descriptions, and it will be observed that pigs were also lower. In Smithfield, on yesterday, butter, on the contrary, which is exporting largely, maintains its value, with full prices for fine qualities. From the 28th to the 5th inst. inclusive, the quantity exported from the North Wall amounted to 4,445 firkins 9 casks, 16 boxes, and 1 keg.

Potatoes—Downs, 4s 6d to 5s 6d; Kemps, 7s to 7s 6d; Hay, 2s 6d to 4s. Straw, 1s 3d to 1s 6d.

Coals—House, 18s 6d to 20s per ton; smiths' and furnace, 17s.

Cattle—Our Smithfield market on yesterday was smaller than last week, and the buying was more brisk, especially for export, which from the figures below, it will be seen, is somewhat active. Prices fully recovered the depression of the last market, beef in sink bringing from 45s to 60s; and in some instances 63s per cwt., and mutton rating from 6d to 7½d; old wedders 7½d to 7¾d; and veal, 7½d to 8d per lb. Pigs were, however, 2s lower, bacon having become reduced in value. The exports from the North-wall from the 28th ultimo to the 5th instant, inclusive, comprised 4,112 head of cattle, 2,458 sheep, 2,619 pigs, and 16 calves. In Glasgow market, on Thursday, there was a large number of cattle; but top beef was in good demand at sharper prices, and middling and inferior sorts were also in fair request, and without change in value. The supply of sheep was smaller, and good qualities were in demand, with prices a shade higher, but inferior sorts were unchanged. In London, on same day, there was a fair average supply of beasts, in but middling condition. Very few buyers were in attendance, and the beef trade ruled heavy, at Monday's quotations. Sheep were in scanty supply; nevertheless the demand for all breeds was in a sluggish state. In prices, however, no change took place. Owing to a large increase in the supply of calves, the veal trade was heavy, at 4d per 8lbs less money. The best calves sold at 4s 8d per 8lbs. In pigs very little business was doing on former terms, and milch cows were much neglected.

Grain, &c.—A large number of vessels which had been kept out by contrary winds arrived in Liverpool from Saturday to Monday last, and the imports of wheat were about the largest ever received at that port, in the same period. From the 27th ult. to the 3rd instant upwards of 86,000 quarters of wheat came to hand, of which nearly 79,000 quarters, with 39,000 barrels of flour, were from America, including Canada, and under the influence of these large arrivals occurred the depression which we noticed on Tuesday. The supply of oatmeal from Ireland during the same time was fair, but of oats rather small. At Mark-lane, on Wednesday, very little change in business was observable, and although the supply of English wheat on offer that day was very limited, the demand for all kinds ruled heavy at Monday's currencies, but the general quality of the samples was inferior. Foreign was also difficult to sell, from upwards of 30,000 qrs. having come fresh to hand, and progress could not be made except at reduced quotations; floating cargoes of grain were also a dull inquiry. Fine barley was held at full prices, but other descriptions were rather easier, with a slow market. In malt there was very little doing at late quotations, but the oat trade was firmer than on Monday, although in prices no change took place. American flour, from large arrivals, was rather cheaper on that day. At Manchester, on yesterday, the market was well attended and a good business would have been done in the finest American and other foreign wheats had holders been disposed to go on at the prices accepted during the week, but having raised their pretensions, sales were checked. Secondary sorts were only in moderate request, and no dearer. The best English was fully as high, but other sorts unsaleable. American flour sold slowly, and all sorts were rather lower. Oats and oatmeal moved off slowly without change in prices, but Indian corn declined from 6d to 1s per quarter. At our Corn Exchange to-day, the supply of Irish grain was very moderate, and the condition bad, the wet weather having had its natural effect. There was no noticeable alteration in currencies, but the market was firm.

Respecting the English markets held to-day it appears that the supplies of foreign wheat and flour at Mark-lane were large, but of other grain small, and that although business was quiet and prices generally unaltered, the tone of trade improved At Wakefield, wheat was held for a slight advance; and at Liverpool there was an extensive demand for the latter article this morning at an improvement of 2d to 3d per cental over Tuesday's rates. Flour was also in good demand, at an advance of 6d per barrel, but in other articles there was no change. The following are the London Imperial weekly corn averages for the last six weeks:—

Week ending	Wheat s. d.	Barley s. d.	Oats s. d.	Rye s. d.	Beans s. d.	Peas s. d.
Oct. 27	59 11	40 9	23 5	36 8	49 6	41 10
— 3	59 9	49 10	23 3	36 2	49 10	42 4
Nov. 10	58 9	41 0	23 11	36 6	51 1	44 5
17	58 1	41 4	23 5	36 4	50 8	46 9
24	56 3	40 11	23 3	34 4	48 11	48 4
Dec. 1	54 10	39 10	22 8	35 11	48 10	45 11
Aggregate average of the 6 weeks	57 11	40 9	23 4	36 1	49 10	44 11

ENGLISH GRAIN SOLD LAST WEEK.

	Qrs.		Qrs.
Wheat	68,737	Rye	160
Barley	80,882	Beans	2,298
Oats	14,696	Peas	1,881

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

Our corn market to-day was again poorly supplied with all descriptions of grain. The condition of everything was bad, owing to the continued wet weather. The only alteration we report is in oats, the better samples of which were fully 6d dearer.

	s d		s d		s d		s d
White wheat,	29 6	to	31 6	Oatmeal,	15 0	to	17 0
Red do.	25 0		30 0	Rapeseed,	30 0		33 0
Oats,	12 6		15 6	Baker's flour,	19 6		23 0
Barley,	16 0		20 6	Indian corn 480lbs.	37 0		39 0
Bere,	14 0		16 0				

DUBLIN MARKETS—FRIDAY, DEC. 7.

Provisions—Spitalfields—Bacon markets were dull, at 2 per cwt. reduction on all classes of meat. Flitch bacon, 66s to 67s; middles, 68s to 72s; cheeks, 40s to 42s; short hams, 56s to 58s; long do., 74s to 78s; American or bladdered lard not quoted.

St. Sepulchre's Butter and Bacon Market—Bacon, new, 66s to 68s; old, 00s 0d to 60s 0d; hams, new, 58s 0d to 60s 0d; old, 00s 0d to 00s 0d. Cheeks, 42s 0d to 44s 0d per cwt. Oats, 14s to 15s per barrel. Cool butter, 11d to 13d per lb.; firkins, 100s 0d to 112s 0d per cwt. Poultry—Geese, 2s 6d to 4s 0d each; turkeys, 5s to 7s each; crammed fowl, 5s to 7s 0d per couple; chickens (alive), 1s 4d to 2s 6d; rabbits, 1s 4d to 1s 8d per pair.

Egg and Butter Market, Little-Green.—Eggs, hens, 7s 11d to 0s 0d per 124 (wholesale); hens, 8s 4d to 8s 8d per do (retail). Cool butter, 9½d to 13d per lb; firkins, 90s to 112s per cwt.

Butter Crane, Thomas-street, Dec. 6.—Firkin butter, first quality, 112s per cwt; second ditto, 106s; third ditto, 100s. Cool butter, 11d to 13d per lb.

Fish—Scotch herrings, 25s to 32s per barrel.

Ling—Shetland, 26s per cwt.

Hay and Straw—Hay, 2s 6d to 4s 0d per cwt; straw, 1s 3d to 1s 8d per do.

Potatoes—Downs, 4s 6d to 5s 4d per cwt; kemps, 6s 6d to 7s 6d per ditto.

Turnips—20s per ton; parsnips, 76s per do.

Bread—First quality, 9d; second do, 8d; third do, 7½d per 4lbs.

Coals—House, 18s 6d to 20s 6d per ton; smiths' and furnace, 17s per do.

Whitehaven Colliery Office—Price of Whitehaven coal, week ending Thursday, 6th December, 18s 6d per ton. At Dublin market 21 Whitehaven vessels.

Wool recovered from the recent dulness. Prices firm. Inquiry brisk. Prices nominally 26s to 27s; all hogg, 27s 3d; picked do, 27s 6d.

GANLY, SONS, AND PARKER.

RETURN OF CORN AND OATMEAL SOLD AND DELIVERED AT DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 7.

		From. s. d.	To. s. d.	Averages s. d.
1996	Wheat, per barrel 20 stone..	23 6	33 0	29 6
3784	Oats do. 14 stone..	12 6	15 6	14 0
—	Bere do. 16 stone..	00 0	00 0	00 0
620	Barley do. 16 stone..	17 3	21 0	19 0
—	ape do. 16 stone..	00 0	00 0	00 0
946	Oatmeal cwt 8 stone..	13 0	16 0	14 0

LONDON PRODUCE MARKET, DEC. 7.—Sugar market quiet, quanitity offered chiefly taken in so far. Coffee—No change to-day, 6d to 1s lower for week; native Ceylon sold at 64s. Tea market quiet. Rice quiet. Saltpetre—No sales reported; market steady. Pepper—540 bags white, a few sold at 6d, remainder taken in at 6d to 6½d. Tallow firm at 60s 3d; year, 60s 9d; January and March, 59s; April and June, 57s 6d; last three months.

LONDON CORN MARKET, DEC. 7.—Weather dry and mild. Supply of foreign wheat and flour large; small of all other grain. Attendance thin; business quiet; tone of trade firmer; oats and barley fair sale at Monday's prices; flour trade dull.—(Osborne's report.)

(Usborne's Report).—Supplies of Foreign wheat and flour large, but of other grain small; market generally unaltered, but wheat, flour, and fine old oats better.

WOOL SALES.—These sales were brought to a close yesterday evening. The quantity of wool disposed of has equalled most previous days, but without change in prices. The low wool sales have commenced, and will finish this day. The biddings on the whole have ruled steady at previous rates.

WAKEFIELD CORN MARKET, DEC. 7.—Wheat held for a slight advance; oats not active; barley steady. In other articles no charge.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, DEC. 7.—Large attendance of country buyers. Wheat in extensive demand at an improvement of 2d to 3d per cent. over Tuesday's rates. Flour in good demand at an advance of 6d per brl. Oats and oatmeal in fair request; prices unchanged. Indian corn quiet at former rates.—(Messrs. Morton, Brothers, and Maddock's report).

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET, DEC. 7.—Sugar dull and inactive. Rice offering at lower rates, but no purchasers. Molasses firm. Linseed, a rather less demand.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY PRODUCE MARKET, NOV. 7.—Sugar—The market inactive, and prices must again be quoted rather easier. Coffee—The auctions of Jamaica, on Thursday, went off without spirit; the demand for floating cargoes has been more active. Rice again very quiet, but the transactions on the spot show no material alteration. Tea—Most descriptions of congous are rather easier, greens command full prices. Saltpetre—Sales of the week reach 1,000 bags; Calcutta, 37s 6d for 10½ to 2½ per cent. refraction, and small lot Bombay, 23s 6d 47 per cent. Tallow—Demand limited, and lower prices accepted.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON MARKET, DEC. 7.—Sales of the week 49,860 bales including 3,220 on speculation, and 2,690 for export. Quotations of fair same as last Friday. Stock 579,200; imports 12,448; of the week 103,699. Cotton market steady; sales probably about 8,000 or more.

MANCHESTER TRADE REPORT, DEC. 7.—There is a better feeling since Tuesday with a more general inquiry, but as yet this has not led to any extension of business.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—(Second Report).—8,000 bales sold, including 5,000 on speculation and for export. No change.

CORK CORN MARKET, DEC. 7.—White wheat, 26s 0d to 33s 3d; red ditto, 22s to 00s; barley 15s to 20s 6d; oats, 11s 10d to 15s 6d.

CORK BUTTER MARKET, DEC. 7.—Firsts, 114s; seconds, 110s; thirds 97s; fourths, 90s; fifths, 85s; sixths, 68s 1,000 in market.

LONDON CATTLE MARKET—THURSDAY.

A fair average supply of beasts in but middling condition was on offer in to-day's market. Very few buyers were in attendance, and the beef trade ruled heavy at Monday's quotations. We were scantily supplied with sheep; nevertheless the demand for all breeds was in a sluggish state. In prices, however, no change took place. Owing to a large increase in the supply of calves the veal trade was heavy at 4d per 8lb. less money. The best calves were sold at 4s 8d per 8lb. In pigs very little business was doing on former terms, and milch cows were much neglected.

Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts 3s 0d to 3s; second quality ditto 3s 2d to 3s 8d; prime large oxen 3s 10d to 4s 8d; prime Scots, &c., 4s 10d to 5s; coarse and inferior sheep 3s 4d to 3s 8d; second quality ditto 3s 10d to 4s 6d; prime coarse-woolled sheep 4s 8d to 5s 2d; prime Southdown ditto 5s 4d to 5s 8d; large coarse calves 3s 8d to 4s 2d; prime small ditto 4s 4d to 4s 8d; large hogs 4s to 4s 6d; neat small porkers 4s 8d to 5s; suckling calves 18s to 22s; and quarter-old store pigs 22s to 28s each.

HEAD OF STOCK ON SALE.

Total supply—Beasts, 1,060; cows, 130; sheep, 3,940; calves, 450; pigs, 330. Foreign—Beasts, 380; sheep, 950; calves, 332.

GENERAL AVERAGES OF GRAIN.

General averages of grain made up to Saturday last:—

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas
Last week ..	54s 6d	30s10d	22s 8d	35s 11d	48s10d	45s11d
Six weeks ..	57s11d	40s 9d	23s 4d	36s 1d	49s01d	44s11d
Duties ..	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d	1s 0d
Qrs. sold ..	60,737	80,882	14,696	160	2,298	1,881

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PIER HEAD, DUBLIN, DEC. 7.—ARRIVED—Matilde, Odessa, wheat; Perseveranza, Constantinople, Indian corn; Ros, Gogha, potatoes; Lady Bulkley, Bangor, slates; Chester, Flint, fire clay; Star, Liverpool, goods; Cambria, Holyhead, goods; Princess Alice, goods; Handy, Wexford, malt; Mary, Wexford, malt; Duke of Cambridge, Liverpool, goods; Duchess of Kent, Liverpool, goods; Prince, Liverpool, goods; Trafalgar, Liverpool, goods; Nymph, Cork, flour; 10 colliers.

SAILED—Vision, Westport, goods; Utility, Whitehaven, iron; Saxon, Liverpool, ore; Duchess of Kent, Liverpool, goods; Trafalgar, Liverpool, goods; Prince, Liverpool, goods; Duke of Cambridge, goods; Windsor, Liverpool, goods; Star, Liverpool, goods; Princess Alice, Whitehaven, goods; Cambria, Holyhead, goods; Herald, Glasgow, goods; Mars, Wexford, goods.

HIGH TIDE AT DUBLIN BAR.—DEC. 8.
Morning, 6h. 29m. | Evening, 7h. 5m.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.
DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and Newspapers may be posted at the G. P. O. for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (New York) [Q]	7 a m Dec. 9.
Brazil, Monte Video, and Buenos Ayres [S]	6 p m Dec. 9.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., via Marseilles	6 a m Dec 10.
India (Bombay) [S] America (New York) [S]	6 p m Dec 11.
Constantinople	6 p m Dec 13.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Dec 14.
America (Boston) and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a m Dec 16.
West Indies and Pacific [S] Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Dec. 16
India (Bombay), via Marseilles	6 a m Dec 18.
America (New York) and Newfoundland [G]	7 a m Dec 18.
India, (Calcutta), China, Australia, New Zealand, Mauritius, &c. [S]	6 pm Dec 19.
Constantinople	6 p m Dec 20.
America (Quebec) [D]	7 a m Dec 21.
America (New York) and Bahamas [Q]	7 a m Dec 23.
Brazil, Monte Video, &c., by French Packet	6 p m Dec 23.
West Coast of Africa [Ll]	6 p m Dec 24.
America (New York) [S]	6 p m Dec 25.
India, (Calcutta), China, Australia, New Zealand Mauritius, &c., via Marseilles	6 a m Dec 26.
India (Bombay) [S] Spain and Portugal [S]	6 p m Dec 26.
Constantinople	6 p m Dec 27.
America (Boston) and Newfoundland [Q]	7 a m Dec 30.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.—Letters of value ought always to be "Registered." To secure despatch, Letters for London ought to bear the proper district initials, lists of which can be obtained in the Paid Letter Office for 1d. each. All Letters should be posted as early as practicable. Circulars, when numerous, should be tied in bundles with the addresses in one direction. Every letter should contain the full address of the writer, that it may be returned if the person it is for cannot be found. Castletowndelvin is in future to be called Delvin.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS—SATURDAY, DEC. 8.
Diary of Exhibitions, Performances, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL—EVERY EVENING AT 7½ O'CLOCK. This evening—"Hamlet" and "The Secret."

QUEEN'S THEATRE—To-night—"Eustache," Mr. Frederick Macabe, "Aunt Charlotte's Maid," to conclude with "Ben Bolt."

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.—Library open daily to visitors introduced by members. Natural History Museum; closed for arrangement. School of Art on Fridays; Agricultural Museum every day, free.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS .. — — Open daily

BOTANIC GARDENS, GLASNEVIN — Monday, Wednesday, Friday.

MUSEUM OF IRISH INDUSTRY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.—Open daily, free.

IRISH INSTITUTION GALLERY, No. 81, LOWER BAGGOT-STREET.—Collection of Paintings by the Ancient Masters. Open on Mondays and Tuesdays to the public; reserved the other days for students and members and their friends.

The publication of the IRISH TIMES commenced on yesterday morning at 2 o'clock a.m., and terminated at a quarter to 10 a.m. The publication of the Second Edition commenced at 12 o'clock noon, and the Third Edition at half-past Three o'clock p.m.

The circulation of the IRISH TIMES for the week ending Saturday December 1st, amounted to 68,272, making a daily average of 11,379 copies.

As will be seen by our weekly guaranteed return, published above, the circulation of the IRISH TIMES now considerably exceeds ELEVEN THOUSAND THREE HUNDRED COPIES PER DAY, being the largest circulation ever before attained by any Newspaper in Ireland, and with four exceptions in the United Kingdom.

TO ADVERTISERS.

The following are the rates of charges for Commercial Advertisements in the IRISH TIMES:—

(WHEN LESS THAN SIX INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN.)

First three lines	1s	0d
Every additional line	0s	3d

(WHEN SIX OR MORE INSERTIONS ARE GIVEN.)

First three lines	1s	0d
Every additional line	0s	2d

The above terms being estimated at the nett rate, no discount is given.

The attention of the Advertising Public is respectfully called to the above scale of charges, which, with the vast and increasing circulation of this paper, cannot fail to be considered moderate.

While those wishing to place lengthened advertisements before the public can do so on reasonable terms, others who expend only a limited sum on this indispensable adjunct to the requirements of the trader can advertise at commensurately small cost.

Thus, an advertisement of three lines can be inserted for 1s, and the cost of each additional line is 3d; but if over six insertions are given, the cost of each line after the first three is only 2d.

Accounts in every case furnished, and payable monthly, and are only opened on those conditions.

IRISH TIMES OFFICE, October 1st, 1860.

THE "IRISH TIMES," THE "TIMES" OF IRELAND.
The IRISH TIMES may now be had from our Local Agents in every town in Ireland, on the day of Publication, Unstamped, for ONE PENNY.
In any locality where a vacancy still exists an Agent will be immediately appointed, on a communication being addressed to ALBERT H. KNOX, Esq., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street, Dublin.

"When country gents for city life
Leave partridges and snipe,
What solace they will surely find
In Keevil's Briar Root Pipe."
Samples, free by post, for Thirteen Stamps; ditto in Case, warranted, Thirty Stamps.
27, MERCHANT'S-QUAY, DUBLIN.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER. GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE. DR. PALMER, 32, MERRION-SQUARE NORTH (Corner of Holles-street.)
Physician and Surgeon of twenty-five years' practical experience, Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotunda Lying-in-Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Midday, Sundays, from 9 to 11.
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock.
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary), Five Shillings, at Dr. P.'s or the Patient's Residence; Consultation by letter, 10s., Medicine included.

PIANOFORTES: ONE THOUSAND NEW INSTRUMENTS. MACKINTOSH AND CO., 13, RUTLAND-SQUARE, DUBLIN, Have now a large additional Stock of PIANOFORTES AND HARMONIUMS, FOR SALE OR HIRE, ON TERMS WHICH DEFY COMPETITION. Old Instruments taken in Exchange.
Harmoniums from - - - - £4 4s.
Second-hand Pianofortes from - - - £5 0s.

THE "ZINGARI" SUIT, Just introduced, is, *par excellence*, a Boy's Dress, combining, in a remarkable degree, Neatness, Ease, and Comfort, and suited alike for the Promenade, the School, or the Play Ground.
READY MADE DEPARTMENT,
28, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.
RICHARD ALLEN.

BOYS' KNICKERBOCKER SUITS. We respectfully invite the attention of Parents and Heads of Families to our Registered Knickerbocker Suits for Youths' wear. They are admirably adapted for the schoolroom, playground, or out-door exercise, and will be found on inspection the most comfortable and economical dress ever introduced. They can be only had at our Establishments,
12 AND 13, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET,
AND
70, GRAFTON-STREET,
Where every article of Gentlemen's Dress will be found ready for immediate use.
BROWNE AND PAYNE,
Clothiers to the Lord Lieutenant.

GEORGE MACDONA AND CO.
Made-up Garments for which this House is EMINENT.
OVERCOATS,
CAPES and TALMAS,
NAPOLEON FROCKS
DRESS SUITS,
LOUNGE SUITS,
BOYS' CLOTHING.
22, MOLESWORTH-STREET.

FRENCH FILLED LONG SHAWLS. We have received several cases of the above, from the most eminent makers in France, at prices as moderate as the Paisley Shawls, and respectfully solicit an inspection.
S. OLDHAM AND SONS,
12, WESTMORELAND-STREET.

MADE TO ORDER ONLY.
THE SCOTCH ANGOLA TROUSERS,
16s.,
Thorough Shrunk.
KENNY AND OWENS,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
64, DAME-STREET.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8.

IT needs only a little audacity to institute a wrong, but sometimes a great amount of argument is required to correct it. When the Legislature enacted that a registry of judgments should be kept in the Law Courts' Offices, and that a party directly interested in the solvency of a specified person should be enabled to consult that registry on payment of a fee, that Legislature never contemplated that the costly organisation created by the State should be made the source of profit to a few adventurous speculators in human misery. One or two attorneys, some clerks and other persons have habitually copied, not one, but all, the entries in the registry "Day Book." These entries are then published to the world in the form of "black lists." A terrible roll of calamity and ruin may be traced to the operation of these publications. Many a young tradesman has found his credit irretrievably lost, because, when he executed an equitable mortgage on property to raise capital, or passed a bond to secure his wife's fortune, his name appeared in the dismal catalogue of misfortune, without a criterion to distinguish him from the fraudulent.

It is needless now to argue over again that if the State intended this record of judgment to be published it would have taken means to secure that the publication should be made by a Government officer, and on some responsible authority. It is all but useless to show that so deeply is the hardship of these publications felt that men, in open court, have offered to sacrifice much on condition that judgment should not be entered at all. Need we wonder that unprofessional remonstrance has failed to correct the evil, when the whole association of attorneys and solicitors have as yet been powerless to check the system originated by a few venturous individuals? In the report issued by the Incorporated Society of Attorneys, which we printed yesterday, it is officially recorded that "the notice of the society was directed "to weekly lists of judgment, and charges in public "offices against parties in trade or otherwise." The Attorneys did their duty, and invoked the aid of the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and the chief judges of the three law courts. By direction of these personages the council of the society furnished ample suggestions as to the best practical mode of obviating the evil; but there the matter rested. The words of the report simply but emphatically state, "that the council has not heard "that any steps have since been taken with respect "to the matter."

Parliament will soon re-assemble; let the Attorneys prepare a bill embracing their suggestions, and confide it to Mr. Whiteside, or some other practical and energetic lawyer in the House. If this be done now, so that the bill may be brought in at an early period of the Session, we engage that the council will not have to lament at the termination of the next year, that "nothing has been done."

THERE are two great protestors in Italy, anything but Protestant. Antonelli fulminates a protest from the Vatican against every change which has taken place in Italy. He protests against the annexation of the Marches and Umbria, against the defeat of Lamoriciere, against the policy of the Emperor of the French, against Garibaldi, Victor Emmanuel, and some of the popular Bishops — against all things, and all men, but the Spaniards, the Swiss Gendarmes, the adorable King of Naples, and the Papal Brigade. It is a sign of the times that excommunication is not attempted. That bolt which once shook so many thrones was hesitatingly thrown against Victor Emmanuel, and since the cast of that *telum imbelle sine ictu* Victor Emmanuel has wonderfully prospered. Neither Antonelli nor Merode have a spiritual arrow left in the consistorial quiver, and they issue protests—the last remonstrance of the impotent.

Last night's telegrams brought us another protest from Francis II., of Gaeta. It is partly a complaint, and partly a confession. The King laments the apathy of the European Powers, which have looked on unmoved at the fall of an ancient monarchy. Francis forgets that his monarchy virtually dates only from 1815, and that for the last twenty years his monarchy has been a cruel despotism, built over chronic revolt. He forgets that two European Powers remonstrated against his tyranny in vain. All that has happened was foreseen, and he was warned of the issue. France he slighted, England he insulted, yet now he wonders why those Powers whose counsels he spurned look upon his fall unmoved.

The King pays a compliment to France at the expense of England. France claims the sovereignty of the Upper Mediterranean, and, in order to exercise what she deems a right over her own seas, she prevents Piedmont from finishing the war at a stroke, and forbids the Sardinian fleet to repeat the achievement of Ancona at Gaeta.

Either misinterpreting the motives of France, or hoping that flattery may prevail at the last hour with Louis Napoleon, he praises the generous disposition of the Emperor, and informs the world, that for this act he was bitterly reproached by monarchical England. If the Emperor was thus bitterly reproached, the reproaches have had but little effect, for still the port of Gaeta is protected against all assailants by the French fleet, and Francis has no right to complain.

But the hopes of Francis, it now appears, were based upon the results of the Warsaw Conference. He trusted that the meeting of Prussia, Russia, and Austria would have resulted in a European Congress, and, possibly, in a confederation. He thought that these three Powers would combine to oppose the designs of France by crushing Sardinia, and thus his crown might be preserved. Francis, in melancholy tones, laments that the Powers which met at Warsaw "thought more of their private animosities "than of the principles of order and the security of "thrones."

There is some truth in this, for each Power has its own schemes, and consequently its special animosities. But now that Francis has discovered this truth, with what hope does he protract a hopeless resistance at Gaeta? Does he still hope against hope, and imagine that the presence of French ships at Gaeta indicates that the policy of France may yet be changed, if adequate compensation be offered?

And a change of policy on the part of France is far from improbable. The shock which has overthrown despotisms in Italy has awakened nationalities elsewhere. In Poland a reign of terror prevails, for the Czar, offended at the icy coldness of his reception, has restored the severe military rule which Nicholas established, and this has given birth to conspiracies, and more stringent measures of police. The Danubian Principalities, so lately made independent of the Porte, are preparing for war in the spring. Servia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, and even Montenegro, are uniting with these provinces, and a scheme for the dismemberment of Turkey, so long threatened, is supposed to be on the point of execution. In Hungary, the Imperial emblems are everywhere torn down, and the Austrian *Gazette* confesses that the effervescence is spreading. It is rumoured that an Hungarian committee, sitting in Milan, as a bribe to gain the aid of France, have offered the crown of Hungary to Prince Napoleon. At Madrid, Marshal O'Donnell, the support of Isabella's absolutism, has been wounded by an assassin. The Continent is everywhere in agitation, and it is probable that the recent concessions made by Louis Napoleon are due not to any love of popular institutions, but to that prescience of coming events which in his case has almost amounted to prophecy.

The *Times* on the attempted Repeal Revival:—

"The days when we went gipsying" are certainly coming round again. Here is Repeal once more on its legs. But a day or two ago the rotten old hulk was supposed to lie at the bottom of the sea, burying itself in the mud and a prey to the worms; but now by dint of 'camels,' and 'dummies,' and 'derricks,' and shears, it is emerging, and a war-dance has already been danced on her deck. What next? Has the finest gentleman in Europe been seen in Windsor Forest in company with Herne the Hunter and other ancient celebrities? Are gigot sleeves and short petticoats, or swallow tails and high collars, once more in vogue? In a fit abstraction we shall find ourselves enveloped in an 'upper Benjamin' with half-a-dozen capes, taking a place on the box for twenty-four hours' to drive to Manchester. How pleasant to feel once more the first sense of manly responsibility, on being handed the 'ribands' by the coachman, as he descends for a brief confab with the buxom landlady within! Could but Repeal bring back those days, could it perform the feat of Macassar oil in one's bare cranium, restore the figure to its juvenile proportions, fill the furrows and revive the smiles, then we should be "delighted" to see, not one, but a hundred, Repealers, in full flare in Dublin. The new school is beginning methodically with its dates, got up, we believe, out of Haydn's dictionary. The O'Donoghue gives us the history of Repeal; how the Irish Parliament, though Protestant, was at first dead against the Union; then how the Divisions became nearer, and how they turned the other way, and how at last the ruin of Ireland was consummated, and ever since that England has

made laws for her. It's a sad story, and many a warm ejaculation, many a groan for the "Castle hacks," and cheers for John Mitchell, did it wring from the glowing hearts of the hearers. But how is it that the story has been told so often before to no purpose, and what chance is there it will do more good now? We cannot be at a loss for an answer. Next year is to be a year of national risings. Italy has set the example; Hungary is to follow suit; and then Ireland next. So, as the Pope's soldiers have not done much for him there, the clergy are to try it on here. How far it will improve the position of His Holiness to have a little rebellion got up in his behalf in Ireland, why he knows best himself. But that is the game. It is hoped that the Emperor of the French will take the hint, station a fleet in the Irish Channel, and place us in such a dilemma that we shall not know which way to turn,—whether to prevent a landing in Ireland, or on our own Southern Coast. Ireland will, of course rise to a man, but The O'Donoghue has, to spare our feelings, ommitted to tell us what else she will do.

But, touching his own little history of Repeal, The O'Donoghue will pardon us, we hope, if we say that he has hardly done justice to his cause. He doesn't tell the Repealers how the Union was effected. He only hints, with a gentlemanly reserve, at the ways and means by which the minority in the Irish Parliament grew and grew, and the majority dwindled and diminished, till the lean kine ate up the fat kine, and became, as a natural consequence, very much fatter. The Union was accomplished by the very basest of means. When the Divisions became closer, certain gentlemen, some of them Irishmen—to their shame be it spoken—examined the majority, as they would a melon-bed, for the softest and ripest of the lot. They applied their fingers and their noses, and then touched and all but tasted, and they came first to a fond hope, then to a reasonable expectation, then to a satisfactory assurance, then to a good understanding, then to a regular bargain that one Anti-Unionist M.P. would sell his dear country for a peerage, another for a step in rank, another for a good place, another for a pension, and another for a round sum of money, and so on through the whole list of political allurements. How many peerages, British and Irish, how many new places, how much money, and how much eternal infamy the Union cost is better known to the shade of Mr. Daniel O'Connell at this moment than it is to us, for, to say the truth, we have no taste for poking up old dirt. We know well, too, how these things are done. The best things are done in the worst way, for the obvious reason that the worst men offer the most determined opposition to them, and must be bribed or got over in some wicked way. Perhaps the very best way of all would be to take the bad men and shoot them; but, as the usages of society and the false humanity of the age do not permit of such a summary practice we are driven to bribe them with place, money, or rank.

But shall we say that the Repeal is good for nothing? If the Union was worth bribery to do it, may it not be worth bribery to keep it? A thing is worth what it will fetch in the market; and, if a Repeal cry will afford a working basis for application to the Treasury, then it is worth a good deal. Repeal has put some hundreds of good fellows into very comfortable situations, and why should it not, if the Union did? Why should not Union and Repeal be like the two lawyers, and work into one good pair of shears for the cutting up of patronage? There is a great deal of genuine talent and unobtrusive merit in Ireland, which the English Government and "the Castle" will overlook, if they can, so the Irishman must take what Mr. Underwood calls a lever in his hands and put himself on an equality with the Englishman by knocking him down. As the Rev. Mr. Lavelle recommends, Irishmen are no longer to content themselves with memorialising their oppressors, or crying, "Lord! Lord!" but to exact justice from them:—

"Places they deny to the applicant's cry;
So we'll wring them, as before, from their fears."

There is no disputing this is an old and very effective game; and, should next summer prove as hot on the Continent as we are told to expect, Repeal may be considered a very good stock to get into. Wherever the Irish camp is pitched, there, The O'Donoghue has informed us, he is to be found; and there also will Repeal be bought and sold, as it used to be in the good old days of O'Connell. We are happy to say that we do not think there is the least likelihood of the Gloire straying into Bantry Bay, or any other Irish harbour, but if it should, and if the Repealers should have a mind to do more than "hurrah," we should advise them to remember '98 before their zeal has carried them too far. We fancy that we perceive a very stiff and stern element making its appearance in the British character that will not be trifled with, and that will go quite as far as British loyalty ever did in the cause of Union against treachery. Should the occasion arise, we beg to remind Mr. Underwood that as any weapon is apt to fall into the hands of the strongest, his potent "lever" for the redress of Irish wrongs will most probably be found in British and loyal hands. Ireland is, in fact, the very last place from which any danger is to be anticipated. Annoyance and public scandal are all that we apprehend. "Repeal" has not redounded hitherto much to the honour of either England or Ireland, and we doubt whether even the pure fame and honest intentions of The O'Donoghue will enable him to touch that pitch and not be defiled.

Fashionable Intelligence.

(FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.)

Windsor Castle, Dec. 6.

The Royal dinner party yesterday included Prince Alfred, Princess Alice, Prince Louis of Hesse, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer, Miss Van de Weyer, Baron von Westerweller, and Major Cowell, R. E.

Viscount Palmerston returned to London on Wednesday from Windsor Castle. The noble Viscount and Viscountess are expected to leave London this week for Broadlands.

The Duke of Newcastle has returned to Maurigy's Hotel, from visiting her Majesty at Windsor Castle.

Lord Edward Fitzalan Howard, M.P., passed through London, on Wednesday, from Derbyshire, on his way to Arundel Castle, to attend the funeral of the late Duke of Norfolk.

The Countess of Shelbourne arrived at Lansdowne House on Wednesday, from Bowood. The Marquis of Lansdowne will arrive in London at the latter end of the week.

Lord and Lady Egerton (of Tatton) are receiving a succession of visiters at their seat in Cheshire.

Lady Molesworth has returned to London, from Paris. Her ladyship will leave London in a few days, on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Cork, at Marston House.

The marriage of Lord Delamere with Miss Seymour, daughter of Sir Hamilton and the Hon. Lady Seymour, is fixed to take place on the 27th inst.

It is understood that Sir John Young, Bart., has been appointed Governor of New South Wales.

Major and Mrs. Harvey, family, and suite, have left Bargy Castle for Lower Baggot-street, Dublin, for a short season.

Mrs. Howley and Miss Howley, Belleek Castle, Ballina, have arrived from Belgium at Elvidge's Royal Hotel; also Charles Dunne, Esq.

THEATRE ROYAL.

The engagement of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean is approaching rapidly to a termination. During the past week both these distinguished artists have appeared in their favourite plays, and the attendance has been always deserving of the occasion. The tragedies of Shakspere have been produced most effectively, and reflect credit upon the enterprise of the lessee, Mr. Harris, and the judicious taste of the manager, Mr. Granby. The play of "Henry VIII.," which was performed for the benefit of Mrs. Kean on Tuesday, introduced Mr. Kean as Cardinal Wolsley. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to find a nobler interpretation of this grand character. From his greatness to his fall, Wolsley is represented with masterly ability, and the highest histrionic power. Last night Mr. Kean afforded to the citizens a rare treat by undertaking the impersonation of that splendid *role*, Sir Giles Overreach," in Massinger's fine play—"A New Way to Pay Old Debts." It was his first appearance in the character for seventeen years. The house was crowded in all parts. Everything which Mr. Kean undertakes upon the stage his genius adorns, but his "Sir Giles Overreach" last night was one of the finest dramatic triumphs that even he himself has ever achieved. His conception of the part was perfect and his performance was masterly, powerful, and effective, beyond description. In no particular could anything bordering on defect or redundancy be observed. In the closing scene, when all the ambition of the over-reaching baronet was defeated, the manner in which he depicted his despair, his annihilated hopes and baffled rage, was such as to command the enthusiastic applause of the whole audience. Mrs. Kean's Lady Allworth was a dignified and beautiful piece of acting. If Mr. Kean could be prevailed on to repeat his Sir Giles Overreach before the close of his engagement, we would earnestly advise all who desire to witness one of the finest impersonations of the stage to avail themselves of that opportunity.

The Church.

SERVICES AND ANTHEMS FOR TO-MORROW (SUNDAY, DEC. 9.)

St. Patrick's Cathedral—Chant—Woodward. Service, Cantata—Stevenson. Anthem, "Praise the Lord, O my soul"—Croft.

College Chapel—Chant, "Venite"—Gibbons. Psalms—Stewart. Service—Stewart, E. Anthem, "Rejoice in the Lord"—Purcell.

Chapel Royal—Chant—Crotch, B. Service—Arnold, C. Anthem, "O Lord our Governor"—Stevenson.

The Army.

War Office, Pall Mall, Nov. 26, 1860.

CIRCULAR.

The relative rank of barrackmaster of the second class having been erroneously inserted in the Royal Warrant of the 27th September, 1860, as that of captain, the rank of barrackmaster of the third class as that of lieutenant, and barrackmasters of the fourth class having been omitted altogether, it is hereby notified that the ranks of those officers are to be the same as authorised by the Royal Warrant of February, 1860, and that the schedule of ranks attached to the Royal Warrant of 27th September 1860, is to be altered accordingly, viz.:—

	Relative rank.
Barrackmasters of the second class	Major.
Barrackmasters of third and fourth class ...	Captain.

B. HAWES.

Assistant Adjutant-General's Office, Dublin, December 7, 1860.

The General Commanding in Ireland approves of Brevet Colonel Lloyd and Captain Fraser, Royal Engineers, being struck off the strength of this command, the former officer being ordered to proceed to Bermuda, and the latter to Chatham, and Sir George Brown also approves of Colonel Durnford, Royal Engineers, being removed from the Curragh to Dublin, to take charge of the Royal Engineer department in the latter district.—(By order)

C. DANIEL, Major,
for Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Navy.

The following appointments were made at the Admiralty on Thursday:—

Assistant Paymaster—John G. Francklyn, to the Barracouta. Assistant Surgeon—William H. Adam (additional) to the Impregnable. Clerk—John H. F. Maxwell, to the Excellent.

LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

TIMES OFFICE,
Four o'clock, a.m.

THE KING OF NAPLES.

Another protest of Francis II. has been issued from Gaeta. It complains of the apathy of European sovereigns in witnessing unmoved the fall of an old monarchy. A compliment is paid to the Emperor Napoleon, who showed a generous disposition, for which monarchical England reproached him bitterly. Till lately the King cherished a hope that the conferences at Warsaw would lead to a European congress, but the Powers think more of their private animosities than of the great principles of order and the security of thrones.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, FRIDAY.—The *Wanderer*, in its edition, this evening, says, we learn from an authentic source that Baron Lhmerling was yesterday appointed Minister of State, in place of Count Goluchouski, and that the Baron has accepted this appointment.

VIENNA, FRIDAY EVENING.—Endeavours are being made to bring about an understanding between England and France, concerning the prolongation of the French occupation of Syria, which will not, however, take place without the acquiescence of the European Powers, and without being approved by another Conference at Paris.

VIENNA, FRIDAY.—The *Fortschritt* states that in a Council of Ministers held within the last few days, the programme drawn up by the Baron Schmerling for the interior development of Austria was agreed to by the Government. It is to be expected that Baron Schmerling will enter the Cabinet.

POLAND.

The milder rule initiated by the present Emperor in Poland has been given up, and the old system of police and military outrages are being revived, on the ground of some conspiracies, real or supposed.

A Vienna letter in the *Times* says it is nearly certain that in the spring the Danubian Principalities will form the basis of the operations of the revolutionary party, and it is strongly suspected that a plan has been formed for the dismemberment of European Turkey as well as Austria.

The Austrian *Gazette*, referring to Hungary, says the effervescence is spreading on all sides, the Imperial emblems are torn down and insulted in many localities. Deplorable scenes have occurred.

THE CROWN OF HUNGARY.

It is stated that a Hungarian committee at Milan intend to make an offer of the Crown of Hungary to Prince Napoleon.

Sir John M'Lean, C.B., is appointed Lieutenant-Governor of British Kaffraria.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Stanton, C.B., is gazetted Consul-General at Warsaw.

SPAIN.

MADRID, DEC. 7.—To-day, while General O'Donnell was leaving the Senate, he was wounded in the shoulder by a pistol shot. The assassin, whose name is Imaz, was immediately arrested.

OUTWARD AMERICAN MAILS.

LONDONDERRY, FRIDAY EVENING.—The Montreal Company's steamship Bohemian, for Portland, called at Moville at 9 a.m., and sailed about 4 this evening, having taken the mails, passengers, and latest telegrams on board.

NEWCASTLE ELECTION.

STATE OF THE POLL AT 3 P.M.

Beaumont, ...	2,266
Carstairs, ...	1,464
Majority for Beaumont,	802

CLOSE OF THE POLL.

Beaumont, ...	2,346
Carstairs, ...	1,500
Majority for Beaumont,	846

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Council of the Bradford Chamber of Commerce yesterday, resolved to invite Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Cobden, and Mr. Milner Gibson to a public dinner in that town.

DUBLIN MADRIGAL SOCIETY.—The first concert for this season of the above society will take place at the Antient Concert Rooms, on Monday evening next, the 10th. The programme comprises a well-chosen and effective selection.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.—On Wednesday, the 28th ult., a highly respectable deputation waited on Captain Irvine, at Kiladeas, to present to him, in the names of his tenantry, a testimonial consisting of a handsome silver salver and claret jug, together with an appropriate address. Captain Irvine has endeared himself to his tenantry by his kind and affable intercourse with them during the last years of his father, Major Irvine's life; and in the constant desire he has shown to improve their condition during that period they see the best prospect of that mutual care and esteem which should unite landlord and tenant. The address was read on behalf of the deputation by the Rev. Charles M. Stack, incumbent of Lack, to which Captain Irvine replied in suitable terms. After the presentation Captain Irvine entertained the deputation to an excellent *dejeuner*, where the toasts usual on such occasions were proposed and responded to amidst the hearty acclamations of all present. About 40 sat down to the entertainment. Captain Irvine was accompanied by the Rev. Arthur H. Irvine, Captain George Irvine, and the Rev. Christopher Irvine, his uncles and brother, and by Edward Atthill, Esq., the agent of the estate.—*Fermanagh Reporter*. [The address referred to above will be found in our (IRISH TIMES) advertising columns of this day. Such testimonies borne by grateful tenantry to the fostering care of judicious and beneficent landlords are of especial import and value in a country whose material prosperity is so closely identified with the relations subsisting between landlord and tenant.]

THE LATE SIR HENRY MARSH.—Messrs. Cranfield have issued a photograph of the late Sir Henry Marsh, which surpasses the most beautiful of the beautiful works in that art hitherto produced by the firm. As a likeness, it is unequalled. We have before us, not the shadow of the great physician, but himself. There is the keen searching eye, the compressed and determined lip, the countenance full of triumph at the discovery of the seat of the disease and of the remedy. In execution, it is a faultless specimen of art. The admirers of Sir Henry Marsh, and the thousands who have cause to remember his skill with gratitude, have in this portrait an imperishable memorial.

SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCE.—The body of a female infant was found yesterday inside a wall in Camden-row, in the ground attached to the St. Peter's female parish school. The infant appeared to have been newly born. It was rolled up in a piece of calico and placed in a small wooden coffin. It was removed to York's livery stable Cross Kevin-street, to await the coroner's inquest.

The *Daily News* asks, who is responsible for the brutal formality to which the female convict, Ann Hadfield, was subjected to?

Correspondence.

FIRE-ESCAPES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

December 8, 1860.

MY DEAR SIR,—I was much pleased to read in your valuable paper this day a letter from Mr. Kirwin, relative to fire-escapes. As it entirely agrees with my own view of the subject, I do not see why four fire-escapes should be ordered at once, at a cost of £60 each, with carriage over, and an additional cost of £80 a year to keep them in working order, until some attempt was made to procure a cheaper and more portable machine. Why not, at once, have proper steps taken to put the escape at present in Dublin in working order, and placed in the possession of the newly-organised society? I am sure one escape, properly managed, and in a central locality, would meet all the emergencies requiring its aid. As we all know, there have been very few fires in the city within the last year or two where the escape would have been of any use. Perhaps it might not have to be called into action more than once or twice in a year.—I am, your obedient servant,

P. J. M.

CARLOW COURSING CLUB—THURSDAY.

Stewards—Captain Beresford, Sir J Wolsley, Bart, D H Cooper, Esq.
Judge—H Walker, Esq.
Slipper—J Butler, Esq.
Honorary Secretary—Mr Clancy, V S.
First dog, £15; second, £6; third, £2.

First Ties.

Mr Moore's Countess beat Mr Butler's Rob Roy.
Mr Clancy's Caubeen beat Mr Coopers Crinoline.
Mr Kelly's Picolomini beat Mr D Penrose White Hat.
Mr Clancy's Cloor beat Mr Smith's Query.
Sir J Wolsley's Minie beat Captain Beresford's Baxter.
Mr Wilson's Venus beat Captain Beresford's Billy the Bean.
Captain Butler's Yankee—a bye.

Second Ties.

Countess beat Caubeen.
Cloor beat Picolomini.
Minie beat Yankee.
Venus—a bye.

Third Ties.

Cloor beat Countess.
Minie beat Venus (1)

Fourth Ties.

Mr Clancy's bl b Cloor beat Sir J Wolsley's w b Minie and won.

The weather was fortunately fine. All the arrangements were efficiently carried out, and Mr Walker's decisions gave satisfaction.

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CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The College Auxiliary to this valuable society held its annual meeting yesterday, in the Divinity School, New Buildings, at 2 o'clock.

The Rev. Dr. BUTCHER, Professor of Divinity, in the chair.

The minutes of the former meeting having been read and confirmed, the annual report was submitted. It appears from that document that the labours of the society have been very successful during the past year, and its pecuniary resources have considerably increased, the ordinary income amounting to over £130,000, which showed an improvement over last year's receipts of £9,960, leaving a balance to the credit of the society of more than £4,000. Great, however, as this increase appears, the enlarged operations of the society will require an expenditure much exceeding it. The collections for the Special India Fund during 1860 amounted to £13,500, and, with additions from last year, the balance in hands in favour of the association is £46,000. The number of the stations occupied by the society this year was 146, being two more than in 1859. The number of ordained agents was also increased, amounting to 236, as compared with 227 of last year. On the other hand, the total number of labourers is decreased by 48, being 2,349, as compared with 2,397 employed in 1859. The report then went on to detail the operations of the society's missionaries amongst the heathen, which represented a most encouraging state of things. It referred also to the Indian Orphan Asylum, established by the Government during the past year, and which provides, at present, for 125 children. In Africa, where an immense sphere of labour is opening up, the progress of the missionaries is steady; and, in general, successful, affording good reason for increased exertion on their part to spread the Gospel in the land. It is to be regretted that within the last few years the slave-trade has much increased on the West Coast, in spite of the efforts of English cruisers to suppress it. Even in the neighbourhood of Sierra Leone, it is carried on by canoes which creep down the rivers at night, and during the last autumn three such were captured, containing 153 slaves, mostly children. The operations of the society are directed to the abolishment of this nefarious traffic. On the banks of the river a most interesting mission has existed for some years, which has for a long time been carried on by native agency. No European missionary is at present connected with it. The tribes at the mouth of the river are a most savage race, steeped in sin of every description. The most wealthy of the inhabitants of Bonny are in no way more advanced in civilisation than the rudest amongst them. Cannibalism is openly practised on the river, in the sight of the European traders. The report then went on to detail many other interesting facts in connexion with the places visited by the missionaries. In conclusion, a regret was expressed that but one person had been found amongst the members of the University Auxiliary to enter on the work: this was the Rev. Joseph Welland, who had gone out alone.

The Rev. Dr. Salmon, F.T.C.D., moved the adoption and publication of the report. He said there was no need whatever of arguing that the society was one of great value. It had proved itself to be so, and all were united in accepting the fact as true. They might well congratulate themselves on the progress which it had made, and feel gratified that while the interests of all Christians was excited in the cause, no single charity had been injured. So far from that, the oldest of their societies (that for the propagation of the Gospel) had been attended by similar success. It was our duty that we should act with the Gospel, not only for the benefit of those of our own nation, but also for that of the heathen nations with whom we were more or less brought into contact. He believed it had been the opinion of some that any kind of training was good enough for a missionary, but he was sure that such was erroneous, for the best education which the country could afford was not too good for such men. The question then came—was it not the case that they in the University professed to give that very best education? That was the claim which they put forward. The Indian examination had proved this, where a very large proportion of the successful candidates were University men. That college had met the wants of such candidates for examinations like this, and it would be a reproach to them if the only subject for which they did not make provision was the preparation for missionary exertion. These labours were a duty which ought to be brought under the notice of the students at the universities, and it was gratifying to know that the matter was about being introduced to their consideration by Mr. Walsh. In conclusion, the reverend and learned gentleman remarked that no matter whether their annual reports were the records of success or failure, they should not abate their zeal in the promotion of the noble cause they had undertaken. (Applause.)

Mr. Joy, Q.C., seconded the resolution. He said—the report contained one statement which was, perhaps, calculated to discourage them a little. It was that which informed them that, during the past year, one only of their body had joined the mission; but, on the other hand, it was a compensation to learn (as he had recently heard) that, out of 160 ordained missionaries, forty (that is one in every four), were the alumni of one or other of the three universities—Dublin, Oxford, or Cambridge. (Applause.) He had been further informed, that within the last two years, 20 of the alumni of Cambridge had offered themselves as missionaries to go forth to any part of the world the society desired; and that, within the last ten years, a body of young men in Cambridge, who were in the habit of meeting on the subject of the missions, had increased their numbers from 70 to 170. It appeared to him that these were very encouraging facts. They were all aware of the abundance of persons who were ready to discourage young men in assisting the cause, and to point the finger of scorn at the movement. There were many who were too willing to direct attention to the comparatively small results which had hitherto followed the missionary exertions, instead of pointing to the many benefits. But, after all, were there such grounds of discouragement? Look at China, a country heretofore inaccessible, almost hermetically sealed to the Christian world, and what had been heard of it lately? Why, within the last few weeks, even in the midst of a civil war, a Chinese had re-printed and circulated through the country the Protestant Bible. There were now 18 missionaries regularly engaged there, and as many as 3,000 native converts. In Sierra Leone one-fourth of the whole population is in the habit of attending the communion of the church with which they are connected, a fact which he believed could not be predicated of any church in England or Ireland. These, he thought, were facts of a most encouraging character. (Applause.) They could not blind themselves to the fact that the great spiritual conflict was coming on, and that its dawn was near at hand. How proud, then, should the young men of the University feel in being identified with this great cause, and having an opportunity of promoting the spiritual welfare of the heathen.

The resolution was put and carried.

The Rev. W. P. Walsh moved the next resolution, to the effect that the present state of the missions throughout the world calls for renewed and powerful exertion in spreading the knowledge of the Gospel of Christ. The rev. gentleman referred to the great movements which were at present going forward all over the world, both socially, religiously, and politically, which state of things, he thought, although at first sight presenting a discouraging aspect, yet seemed in reality to be the great means by which Christianity was to be spread abroad. The sword was indeed the ploughshare by which the lands were to be prepared for the seeds of the Gospel. Since last year two important events had occurred in India. In the early part of the present year an earnest desire for missionary instruction was expressed in the Punjaub, in one of the Sikh regiments, and the Government then had prevented any of its officers in arms from interfering in the missionary work. Since then, however, matters had changed, and such of the officers as wished were now allowed to act as missionaries. Another gratifying event had taken place in giving up to that society the sole management of the native schools. The rev. gentleman then referred to Africa and the slave trade, and said that within the last four months no less than 200 blacks had been imported from a single port. He also reverted to the settlement of New Zealand, where the Gospel is being rapidly spread. In concluding a very interesting speech, Mr. Walsh stated that within the last week two ladies, relatives of the Rev. M. F. Day, had gone out to India to assist the mission cause. He said this was a bright example set, and was deserving of being followed.

The Rev. H. R. Poole, F.T.C.D., seconded the resolution, and expressed his opinion that nothing was more important than that the missionary should be properly qualified for his labours. He referred to the fact that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel had established two exhibitions in Oxford for the best scholar in the Eastern languages—Indian, Hebrew, Arabic, and Sanscrit—and said he was sorry the society had not extended the competition to the University of Dublin. (Hear, hear.)

The resolution was put and carried.

The Rev. Dr. Carson, F.T.C.D., moved that the following gentlemen be appointed officers and committee for the ensuing year:—Secretary—Rev Joseph Carson, D D, F T C D. Assistant-Secretary—Rev W H Ferrar, F T C D, Thomas W Carson, M A, James Walsh, Sch, A B. Treasurer—Rev R Carmichael, M A, F T C D. Assistant-Treasurers—R K Arbuthnot, loc. com.; A Gregg. Librarian—G R Wynne. Committee—R L Knipe, T G P Pope, Sch, John Moses, B A, H B Macartney, Thomas Tomlinson, Sch, W R Rumsey, W Hall, B A, George Kirkpatrick, John Lynn, Sch, A Palmer, A Hervey, H G Collis, A N Wrixon.

The Rev. Mr. Stubbs, F.T.C.D., seconded the resolution, which was carried.

The proceedings then terminated.

MRS. THEOBALD AGAIN IN DUBLIN.—We are happy to hear that this popular and talented lady-lecturer will re-visit Dublin in a few days, when all those who have not yet heard this lady's stirring appeals on the Temperance question will then have the opportunity.

No more Cabinet meetings, we (*Chronicle*) have reason to believe, will be held until about the middle of January. It is understood that the question of Parliamentary reform, with reference to next session, has not yet been under discussion in the Cabinet. Parliament will, according to present arrangements, be summoned to meet for despatch of business on the 5th February.

THE EMPEROR AND THE ACADEMIE FRANCAISE.—A funny canard is published by the *Sport*. According to this sporting authority, the Emperor, as soon as he shall have completed his history of Julius Cæsar, intends to present himself as a candidate for the French Academy upon the strength of it. By way of rendering this news feasible, it is remarked that the first Emperor, when General Bonaparte was elected to the Institute. But the pretended precedent is nothing worth. Between a general and an Emperor there is an abyss. Moreover, it is well known that there does not exist in France a body of men more hostile to the Emperor and his policy than the Academie Francaise. His expression of a wish to be a member of the envied forty could only mean their extinction.

REGISTRY APPEAL COURT—YESTERDAY:

ADMISSION TO THE FREEMAN FRANCHISE BY RIGHT OF GRANDBIRTH.

The following judges sat yesterday, in the Court of Chancery, for the purpose of hearing the appeal from the decision of the Revising Barristers, Messrs. O'Hara and Shaw, in the case of John Isaac Abbott, who claimed to be admitted to the freedom of the city by right of grandbirth:—Mr. Justice O'Brien, Mr. Justice Hayes, Mr. Justice Fitzgerald, Barons Hughes and Fitzgerald.

The Solicitor-General, with whom was Mr. Hemphill, Q.C., and Mr. Jellett, appeared for the appellant, Nicholas Dawson; and Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C., Mr. Brereton, Q.C., and Mr. Exham, appeared for the claimant.

The Solicitor-General stated the case on the part of the appellant. He said it appeared that at the Court of Revision, held at Dublin, on the 8th of September, 1860, the name of John Isaac Abbott appeared on list No. 9 of persons on the freemen's roll, in the city of Dublin. Nicholas Dawson, whose name appears on list No. 7 of persons entitled to vote in said city, objected to the name of said John Isaac Abbott being retained on said list No. 9. On proof of service of the said objection, Mr. O'Hara, the revising barrister, required it to be proved that the said John Isaac Abbott was entitled, on the 20th day of July, 1860, to have his name inserted in said list. The said John Isaac Abbott produced and proved the register of voters for the said city, for the year 1860. The name of the said John Isaac Abbott appeared on the said register, in respect of the same right in which his name appears on the said list No. 9. I then required the objector to prove that the said John Isaac Abbott was not entitled to have his name retained on said list, and thereupon the objector proved as follows:—"The rolls of the Acts of Assembly, commencing in the year 1460, being the earliest now existing, amongst the records of the Corporation of Dublin, down to the year 1807. These rolls, from the year 1460 to 1740, contain numerous entries of names of persons admitted from time to time to their freedom at the several quarterly assemblies, by the Corporation at large, and of the rights in respect of which they were admitted. The entries in those rolls, from the year 1460 to the year 1740, are in Latin. The following is an example of one such entry by right of birth—'A. B, *Quia est filius* C. D.," and there is no entry in Latin of the admission of a freeman in right of birth in any other form; but on the roll of the year 1705, there is the following entry:—'Plunket Plunket, *quia est filius* Gulielmi Stowell.' A resolution of the Corporation, of an assembly held in Easter, 1643, of which a copy is annexed hereto, marked No. 1. The rolls of the Acts of Assembly from 1740 to 1772 are all in English. The following is an example of one such entry on those records of the admission of a freeman by right of birth:—'A. B, being the son of C. D.' There is no entry in the last-mentioned rolls of the admission of a freeman in right of birth in any other form. The rolls of the Acts of Assembly from 1772 to 1807 are also in English. They do not appear to contain such numerous entries of persons admitted from time to time to freedom at quarterly assemblies as the former rolls, but the entries of admissions during the latter period appear confined to honorary admissions. Resolutions of the Corporation, passed at quarterly assemblies, held respectively in the years 1688, 1690, 1806, and 1807 were proved, of which copies are hereunto appended, marked respectively Nos. 2, 3, 4, and 5. Two beseeches, one of 1787, and the other of 1812, of which copies are hereunto annexed, marked respectively 6 and 7. No beseech in right of birth, as being a grandson, is now to be found amongst the records of the Corporation earlier than 1807. On the rolls of the Act of Assembly of the year 1796, there appear the two following entries:—'Easter Assembly, 8th April, 1796, the Rev. John Usher, F T C D, grandson of the late John Usher, for freedom, whereupon it was granted gratis;' 'Cornelius Henry Usher, F T C D, grandson of the late John Usher, for freedom, whereupon it was granted gratis.' Copies of said entries are hereunto annexed, marked respectively 8 and 9. The following are copies of the entries of same parties in the books or register of the freemen of the city:—'Usher, Rev. John, city at large;' 'Usher, Cornelius Henry, city at large.' In the report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Municipal Corporations in Ireland, dated in the year 1835, the following passage is to be found:—'The Town Clerk, in cases of admission by birth, first ascertains from the freemen's books that the name of the father of the applicant is entered in them, and that such person has been twenty-one years a freeman.' In the report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Municipal Corporations in England, the following passage, in reference to the Corporation of Bristol, is to be found:—'The burgesses acquire their freedom either by birth, marriage, apprenticeship, or purchase. The restrictions under which the freedom is acquired by birth are, first the party must be born within the city; second, that his birth must have taken place after his father became free. All the sons born under the circumstances are entitled to their freedom. On the part of the said John Isaac Abbott it was proved that he was admitted to his freedom in the year 1846 as the grandson of Thomas Abbott, who was admitted to his freedom in the year 1789; that the said John Isaac Abbott was registered as a Parliamentary voter in the same year, and has since continued on the register of voters, and that he since has voted at elections of members of Parliament for the said city. It was proved by some members of the late Corporation that, since the year 1802, the time at which the oldest of those witnesses was admitted to his freedom, the usage prevailed in the Corporation at large, and in guilds, of admitting grandsons of freemen by birth as of right, and in the same manner as sons were admitted. It was proved by documentary evidence that the same usage had existed from the year 1796, inclusive. The books or registers of the freemen of the city, containing the names of all freemen admitted to the Corporation at large for the respective periods to which they extend, were produced and proved. The entries in the first of these books extend from the 18th year of Elizabeth, and end in the year 1695; the second of the entries extends from the year 1696 to the year 1770; the third extends from the year 1770 to the year 1820; and the fourth extends from the year 1820 to the year 1840; and the fifth extends from the year 1841 to the present time. Those books, save the fifth, generally contain entries in distinct columns. *First*—Date of admission to the guild; second, date of admission to the Corporation, and name of person; third, the name of guild, if admitted from a guild, the words, 'City at large,' if the party was admitted without being free of a guild; fourth, a letter denoting the right or ground, such as 'B' for birth, 'S' for service, 'G E' grace especial, 'M,' marriage 'Fine,' by fine, and occasionally the letters A P appear affixed to each name. The following are copies of two such entries, which will serve as an example of all:—'Easter, 1781—Verschoyle, John, merchant; B.' 'Midsummer, 1783—Usher, Robert, cooper; S.' The names of all persons admitted as grandsons by right of birth, from 1796 to the year 1840, appear on the register of freemen, the letter B being used in each to designate the right of admission. Since the year 1840, the fifth book states the admission to be either as son or grandson, as the case may be. It was proved to be the practice of the Corporation that when a freeman, admitted to a guild, sought the freedom of the city at large, that the Town Clerk, or other corporate officer, prepared a petition to the Corporation at large for his admission of such freeman to the freedom of the city. This petition has obtained the technical name of 'Beseech.' It sets forth the right in which the party claimed. The following copies of beseeches serve as an example of all the corresponding classes:—'Beseech your Honours—Edward Collier, of Castle-street, saddler, to be admitted into the liberties and franchises of the city of Dublin, by birth, being the grandson of Michael Collier, who came in at Michaelmas Assembly, 1762, by grace especial.' Copy of beseech is appended hereto, No. 10. 'Beseech your Honours—Charles Todd, of St. Andrew-street, merchant, to be admitted by service, having served his years of apprenticeship to James Hawthorn, who came in at Christmas, 1808, by grace especial.' This petition was presented to the Corporation at the next assembly, and, upon the representative of the guild appearing on behalf of the claimant, the freedom was usually conferred. The Corporation had an absolute power of rejecting any party without assigning cause. Several beseeches were produced, in which the right was claimed by birth, being the grandson of a freeman. The earliest produced is of Easter, 1807, of which the following is a copy:—'Easter Assembly, 1807—Beseech your Honours—Henry Forange, of Granby-row, merchant, to be admitted into the liberties and franchises of the city of Dublin, being the grandson of John Forange, who came in at Christmas, 1725, by service.' Copy appended hereto, No. 11; granted as aforesaid allowed. The names of all persons to be found in those beseeches, claiming as grandsons by right, are also to be found in the register of freemen, the letter B being added to their names. It had been proved that the greater part of the beseeches have been lost. There were only fifty beseeches now to be found dated prior to the year 1807, the parties claiming in right of birth; none of them were the beseeches of grandsons. It was also proved that the Corporation at large had the absolute power of admitting any person to the freedom of the city by grace especial. It was not proved that any grandson had been admitted to his freedom as such prior to 1796. It was not proved that no grandson had been admitted to his freedom as of right prior to 1796. There was no evidence of any hostile interruption prior to 1796 of the right, or evidence by user since that time. Notwithstanding the foregoing facts, proved on the part of the objector, Mr. O'Hara was of opinion that he was authorised, from the proof of modern usage since the year 1796, to presume that the custom of admitting grandsons as of right had a legal origin, and he made such presumption, and he decided that the said John Isaac Abbott had been admitted to his freedom by birth within the meaning of the ninth section of the Irish Reform Act, and he retained his name on the list." That was the state of facts on which the appeal was founded. The learned gentleman then proceeded to argue the legal points of the case, and referred to several authorities to rebut the conclusion that the right was one of presumption, and ascribed the origin to usurpation on the part of the Corporation.

Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C., said he appeared to sustain this right, and he confessed he had heard the speech of the learned Solicitor-General with infinite surprise. He had argued this case as though it were a motion for a new trial; he had put forward what, he said, ought to be the effect of the evidence, and it was at variance with the conclusion which the Revising Barrister drew; but it was not enough that he should argue upon the statute, but he thought that the argument would not be sufficiently spiced, if he did not conclude his argument by referring to strong resolutions passed in 1806-7, with the view of showing that, whatever usage subsequently sprung up, had its origin in the political state of feeling that then existed, the fact being, as found by the Revising Barrister, that the usage in question existed, in unbroken continuity, from 1796 down to the present time. It was false to say that the usage commenced after 1800, and it was unbecoming to ascribe its origin to political feelings. It was very well to address such a topic to the galleries in the Revision Court; but they were quite unsuited to the dignity of the tribune which he now had the honour of addressing. The Revising Barrister found expressly there was no proof to negative the claim of grandsons to be admitted to the freedom prior to 1796, and after finding there was no evidence to negative the right antecedently, he found affirmatively that there was no interruption of the right as it was exercised in 1796, and that the usages which then existed continued in unbroken and perfect continuity, and were never disturbed to the present time. He therefore left the question to himself as a juror, and as such he had drawn a conclusion which no man who was possessed of ordinary faculties could escape from arriving at. The learned counsel then called attention to 13 & 14 Vic, chap. 59, sections 58 & 78, for the purpose of showing that no appeal could be received or allowed against any decision of the Revising Barrister on any question of fact only, or upon the admissibility or effect of any evidence adduced to establish any matter of fact only. It was, therefore, plain, from this act of Parliament, that neither materiality or admissability or the effect of evidence was to be judged of by the court. He was glad that the Solicitor-General had adopted the course he did, for he would demonstrate piece by piece of the evidence, that if he were addressing a jury no man who valued his oath or honour could hesitate to find a verdict for his client. The essential inquiry ought to have been what were the facts the revising barrister had found, not what was the effect of the evidence, which, at the latest moment, was spread on the record at the request of the opposite party.

Mr. Hemphill said the revising barrister had stated the case on his own responsibility. There had been several suggestions made to him which were ignored, and, probably, he was right in doing so; but neither of the litigants had any power to interfere.

Mr. Macdonogh said that Mr. Hemphill was right in the abstract, but he repeated that the appeal was delayed to the latest moment. There was no denying this as a matter of fact. He was, however, glad that the present course of proceeding had been adopted by the other side, because more ample justice would, in consequence, be done between the parties. The Solicitor-General in his speech endeavoured to show that there were some matters consistent with the view he put forward, and inconsistent with the inference drawn by the revising barrister. He would not weary the court by detailing the evidence, but he might shortly state the facts found. Mr. Abbott, through his counsel, came forward to claim what he believed to be an established right, and the Corporation—the modified Corporation—who had recognised the right for so many years, thought it decent and becoming to endeavour to displace it, on the most untenable and unjustifiable grounds. Mr. Abbott in support of his claims, produced the registry of freemen for 1860, which gave him a *prima facie* right, and then the assistant-barrister called on the objector, who was forced to produce a bit of evidence that demolished his case, and established incontestably the right of the claimant. The beseeches were produced, but not all, nor a tenth part of them, for they had been in numberless cases, admitted lost, aye, lost since this question was raised, and decided on a former occasion. But what was the objectors' case, and what was the evidence upon what he relied? His proofs were, first the rolls of Acts of Assembly, commencing in 1460, the earliest records of the description existing among the records of the Corporation down to 1807. These rolls, from 1460 down to 1740, contained numerous entries of the names of persons admitted from time to time to their freedom at the several quartely assemblies by the Corporation "at large," and the rights on which they were so admitted, were set forth. A B was admitted *quia filuis* of C D; but there was no entry in latin of the admission of freemen in right of birth in any other form. On the roll of 1705 there was the following entry:—Plunkett, Plunkett, *quia est Gulielmi Stowell*. The Solicitor-General had called it *Gillielmi*, for reasons best known to himself. What was the reference to be drawn from that entry? Could a jury, when they considered the meaning of the Latin entry, as intepreted by the subsequent English entries, have a doubt upon the subject? Plunkett, Plunkett, claimed as the maternal grandson of William Stowell.

Mr Hemphill—There is no evidence of that.

Mr. Macdonagh, Q.C.,—He made use of this in his agreement. He was perfectly open to interruption when he misstated a fact, and he invited interruption under such circumstances, but whilst he was reasoning he denied the right of any counsel to interrupt him. He would like to know what reasoning could be placed in antagonism, to the agreement he had adduced. Plunket Plunket was admitted because he was the son of William Stowell. Would it be pretended by the Corporation—would they dare to produce a single entry in their books, showing that his name was Plunkett Plunkett Stowell. His name undoubtedly was Plunkett, both Christian and surname, and not Plunkett Stowell. *Filius* was used as a generic term, comprehending not merely son, but comprehending descendant. When he came to the English entries, where it was stated that the children of Sir Joshua Allen, were admitted to the freedom, and the grandsons of the same person were also admitted as children. He would ask their lordships, as jurors, what was the meaning of the word children as used by the Corporation, and what was the meaning then of the word *filius*. If grandsons were alone intended, the term *nepos* would have been used, but it signified also *filius, fratris*, or *sororis*. This accounted for the generic term *filius* being used. It was, however, said that entry was consistent with the case of the objector, and inconsistant with the case of the respondent; but the simple indisputable fact was, that the party claimed as the maternal grandson of Wm. Stowell. The findings of the revising barrister was rethat the Corporation at large had absolute power to admit every person to the freedom of the city by grace especial; that it was not proved that any grandson had been admitted to his freedom as such prior to 1796. What was the meaning of that finding? Obviously no grandson had been admitted *qua* grandson, or had not been admitted to the freedom of such, i. e., *so nomine*. The second finding was that it was not proved that no grandson had been admitted to his freedom as of right prior to 1796. The one finding neutralize the other. From 1741 to 1772, and thence to 1807, the admissions were honorary admissions, which did not advance the argument on either side. The objector's proofs concluded by producing the Acts of Assembly for 1688, 1690, 1806, and 1807 respectively. These proofs he submitted conflicted with the case the other side attempted to make, and anything so ridiculous as the argument which was forced on the Revising Barrister was never before addressed to a court of law or of justice. They relied on a memoranda which set forth that on the 2nd of January next, after the first day of Easter, in the Year of Our Lord 1688, in full assembly, held before the said Lord Mayor, Sheriff, and Commons, and Citizens of the city of Dublin, it was ordered and agreed upon on petition of certain of the Commons that, all the children of the Lord Mayor, Recorder, Alderman and Burgesses of the city, whose names are hereunto written, be recorded and enrolled free of the city without fine or fees. The names of the Lord Mayor, Sir Joshua Allen and that of Mr. Timothy Sullivan, were then given, and in the next column the names of their children—Joshua and Robert Allen, grandsons, Patrick and Eleanor Ryan, grandchildren. The next resolution they relied on was this—"Whereas certain of the Commons did petition the Assembly, setting forth that by the favour of their predecessors there were several Papists formerly admitted to the freedom of the city, also contrary to their oaths, combined to take away the city charters, and to turn the several Protestant magistrates, officers, and freemen, out of their places and freedoms, and set up a new charter and Government for themselves, contrary to the laws of this kingdom, and the customs and constitutions of this city, whereby they have forfeited any title they have to the liberties, franchises, and freedom of the said city. The said Commons, therefore, prayed that by Act of this Assembly, all the said Papists, freemen, might be disfranchised from the freedom of this city. It is therefore ordered, and agreed upon by the authority of the said Assembly, that the said Papists be, and are hereby, disfranchised accordingly." What, did their lordships imagine, was the argument addressed to the revising barristers, but slightly modified on the present occasion?—That that resolution reflected upon the Act of Assembly of 1688, and that Sir Joshua Allen was a person pursuing the fortunes of the Stuarts, but historical learning and research refuted this calumny on the memory of the deceased baronet. He was a devoted adherent of the other side, and was rewarded for his loyalty in 1690. He would like to put this question to the court.—Upon what authority were they to annihilate the ancient franchises of this city, when they found that, at so remote a period as 1688, the term children included as well the grandsons as the immediate offspring of the parents? The fifth piece of evidence relied upon was, that no beseech in right of birth, as being the grandson, was found amongst the records of the Corporation earlier than 1807; but the court should remember that there were only 50 beseeches produced altogether, and these professed to cover a long period of time. There were entries produced in 1796, of the Rev. John Usher being admitted to the freedom as the grandson of the late John Usher; and, also, that Cornelius Usher was admitted in the same right, to which names were affixed the term, "city at large." These parties had not been admitted from the guilds. The practice was, that the officer of the guild certified the right in which the party was admitted: the letter S denoting service; M, marriage; B, birth; but, when admitted to the Corporation at large, the entry was different, simply stating the fact of the right. A passage in the report of the Commissioners who had inquired into the Municipal Corporations in Ireland had been relied on, but it would have been more candid to have stated the evidence of Sir John Kingston James before the revising barrister. This was the evidence produced on the part of the object—evidence, or he might observe, coming from his witnesses on cross-examination. Mr. Abbott proved beyond yea or nay, that he was admitted to the freedom several years before 1846 as the grandson of John Abbott, who was admitted in 1789. He was admitted by the present Corporation, and exercised his right of voting at elections, and his right was now sought to be cancelled on the false pretence that it was an usurpation since 1806. It was proved by the members of the old Corporation that since 1801 the guilds claimed the right of admission to the Corporation at large in the case of grandsons as by right of birth, and in the same manner as sons were admitted. The next proof of the respondent was that according to the documentary evidence, the same usage existed from 1796 inclusive. Any assertion to the contrary was false, and he was willing to remit the case to the revising barrister upon that point, fully confident that the truth was as he had stated. The freemen's books were next given in evidence, beginning at 1696, down to 1840; and when the Corporation became modified, or, as it was called, "reformed," a different mode of entry was adopted, but it was substantially the same. If their lordships examined these books they would find there was not a colour of foundation for the libel which was now thrown upon the franchise of the city. The learned counsel then proceeded to argue the law of the case, especially applying himself to the question of presumption. He cited numerous authorities on the point. He also argued that the Latin records, according to recognised authority, were to be interpreted by the usage which was proved to have existed for such a length of years, and upon this principle contended that "*filius*" properly meant grandson as well as son. He submitted that the case of the claimant was the clearest that was ever submitted to a court. His client appeared to maintain the charters and rights of this ancient city, which were now sought to be abridged in a manner most extraordinary, and that, too, by the very men who admitted him six years ago to this ancient privilege. Their lordships would find, by reference to the documents, that the right by marriage was the next thing to be questioned, and thus, gradually, without any legislative interposition, the freemen franchise would be abolished. They had failed in a former case, and they now, too, deserved to fail, and fail, he was confident, they would, reprobated by their fellow-citizens, whose rights they sought to destroy.

Mr. Justice O'Brien observed that the case had been argued on the supposition that at the time the claimant was born his grandfather had been admitted to the freedom. If there was any question or doubt upon this point, the court would refer back the case to the revising barrister for amendment in this respect.

Their Lordships then adjourned to this morning.

MURDER BY A LUNATIC.—On Wednesday an inquiry took place at the Rainhill Asylum, before Charles E. Driffield, Esq., coroner, as to the cause of the death of a patient named John Irving, who, it appears, has been in the asylum since the 26th of November last, when he was removed thither from the Liverpool Workhouse, having previously resided at 38, Shadwell-street, Liverpool. He suffered from paralysis as well as being mentally affected, and he died on Monday evening last, from injuries received from another patient, named John Flynn, a native of the East Indies, who has been confined in the asylum for a period of six years, under the Secretary of State's warrant, as a criminal lunatic, for housebreaking. The first witness examined was Matthew Walworth, a warder in the asylum, who stated that he and another warder, named Haddock, hearing about one o'clock on Monday afternoon a scuffle and noise proceeding from No. 5 ward, which is the refractory ward, where the deceased and Flynn, together with 18 other patients, were placed, they immediately went there, and found Flynn standing over the deceased, who was lying on his back on the flagged floor. Flynn lifted him up by the shoulders, dashed him down twice on the floor, and then struck him a violent blow on the top of the nose before they could get to him. They immediately removed Flynn, and found the deceased bleeding from the nose and the back part of the head. Every attention was paid to him, and Dr. Rogers, the surgeon of the asylum, was called in; but the man grew gradually worse, and died about six p.m., without ever rallying. The witness also stated that the deceased was labouring under a delusion that every one he saw was wearing his clothes, and always accused them of stealing them; and there was little doubt he had been charging Flynn with having taken his clothes when he was assaulted by him. William Haddock, the other warder, corroborated the last witness, and stated that Flynn, who had lost the forefinger of his right hand, was a powerful man, and very refractory. Dr. Rogers described the nature of the fatal injuries. The nose was broken, and the back part of the head was much injured. He also stated that Flynn was very excitable and quarrelsome, but was quite unaware of what had taken place. Mr. Gorst, surgeon, of Prescott, stated that he had made a *post mortem* examination, and found the bones of the nose fractured, and the bridge driven into his nostrils, evidently by a blow; and that there was a considerable effusion of blood on the brain, which had been the cause of death. The blood-vessels were much congested, and the injuries corresponded with the marks on the back of the head. The injuries appeared to have been recently inflicted. The jury, after consulting a short time, returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Flynn.

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED IN OUR SECOND AND THIRD EDITIONS OF YESTERDAY.

FRANCE.

The Emperor Napoleon has returned to Compiegne, accompanied by Prince Metternich, the Austrian Envoy.

The following are the particulars respecting the assassination of M. Ponisot, one of the judges of the Imperial Court, at Paris. The deceased was a first-class passenger by the night train from Troyes to Paris, and on starting was the only person in the compartment. The murderer is supposed to have entered it at another station, and to have got out at some station near Paris. The murder was not discovered until the train arrived at the Paris terminus. Mr. Ponisot had been stabbed to the heart, and robbed of his purse and watch.

The *Independent Press* considers the circulars of the new minister of the interior to the prefects, as highly conciliatory.

FRENCH COAST DEFENCES.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte* says that the general system of defence of the French coast is to be completed by cutting down the old sailing ships and plating them. The coasts of Brittany and Normandy are much exposed to the danger of a *coup de main*, which, though not probable, is at least possible.

AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY.—The steamship North American with dates from Quebec to the 24th, arrived here at an early hour this morning. News anticipated by the Bremen at Southampton. The Kangaroo, from New York on the 24th, is off the port. News also anticipated.

THE AMERICAN CRISIS.

The *Times* says, a telegram to 24th Nov., one day later, from New York, announces that the Banks had discounted freely, and that there was a further renewal of confidence. The rate of exchange for bankers' bills ranged between 103 and 105. A few failures had occurred, but none of importance. The news of the advance in the Bank of England rate to 6 per cent. had not arrived out.

COMMERCIAL FAILURES.

It is feared that the liabilities of Mr. Wm. Moxon the contractor, will prove very heavy, perhaps £200,000 or £300,000. Those of Messrs. Thomas Piper and Son, the builders, are said to amount to £50,000; in the latter case it is apprehended the liquidation may not be favourable.

EXPORT OF SPECIE TO NEW YORK.

The *Times* says about 70,000 sovs. were drawn from the Bank yesterday, to be sent to New York by the Persia, on Saturday. Notes for about £40,000 have also been sent to be exchanged for sovs. for the same purpose at the Liverpool branch. Bar gold will likewise be sent from London, but this will not be withdrawn from the Bank. Altogether, the total seems not likely to be less than £200,000, so that with the previous remittances, the aggregate despatches this week will about equal the total drain from New York, in which the panic had its origin. As there will also have been several arrivals at New York from California in the interval, some important effects may be expected from the influx.

RAILWAYS.

The Railway market was less active yesterday, but a fair amount of business was transacted. The late advance in the principal shares continues to be maintained, the future prospects of these undertakings being regarded as favourable. Midland improved on purchases nearly 1 per cent. Berwick were also firmer. Lancashire and Yorkshire, on the other hand, partially declined. A great feature, yesterday, was the sudden advance and the buoyant appearance of the whole of the shares of the Brazilian undertakings.

NEWCASTLE ELECTION.

ONE O'CLOCK.

Beaumont, ...	1,865.
Carstairs, ...	1,266.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The vessel that picked up the crew of the burning ship Northampton was the Islander, which reached Torbay on Wednesday. The loss will fall on Lloyd's, where vessel and cargo were insured.

If the French Government should consent to subsidise a line of steamers between Galway and a French port, the vessels of the Anglo Brazilian Steam Company, which is now being wound up, will probably be taken up for the Galway line.

Last night the Skinners' Company gave a sumptuous banquet to General Lord Clyde, on the occasion of presenting to him the freedom of the company, in testimony of his eminent services.

The Submarine Telegraph Company have made arrangements with the French Government for telegrams from India, China, and Australia, to be despatched from Marseilles immediately on the arrival of the steamer in that port, instead of first passing through the Post-office.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* mentions, as an *on dit*, that the formation of a fourth battalion for each regiment of infantry will add 30,900 men to the French army.

A Royal Warrant addressed to the whole army refers to the case of officers promoted for services in the field, who are to be exempted from the conditions of the Royal Warrant of October, 1858.

Mr. T. M. Mackey, referring to recent letters on the navy, gives his opinion on the merchant service. He states that the wages are lower than in the navy, and the service is deteriorating.

A marriage is arranged to take place between the Marquis of Carmarthen, eldest son of the Duke of Leeds, and the Hon. Fanny Georgiana Pitt, second daughter of Lord and Lady Rivers.

FRANCE.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENT OF THE GLOBE.)

PARIS, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—Accounts from Vienna (Dec. 1) represent that Government is in a perfect state of alarm, at the now ascertained fact that Prince Alexander Cousa is in close intelligence with the Hungarian refugees, and with the still more formidable mass of discontent within the territory of that kingdom. It is certain that Count Rechberg has had interviews with the Turkish Ambassador, with a view to secure the co-operation of the Sublime Porte in deterring the Moldo-Wallachian Executive from engaging in any movement hostile to Austria. An humble suppliant for help from the Turk, the Kaiser cuts a poor figure just now, and when Lamoriciere denounced Islam in his order of the day to the Franco-Belgian crusaders of Italy, he did not anticipate that Islam would be asked to patronise his apostolic Majesty at Vienna.

Since the 20th October there has been a total paralysis of any Governmental action in Hungary; the country is completely in the hands of the local leaders, whose efforts have been taxed to the utmost for the prevention of premature insurrection, such a crisis being kept back to synchronise with the writ of ejectment from Italy, sure to issue in the spring. Meantime the candle is burning at both ends, and the war budget for the Middle Danube is as heavy a millstone round the double neck of the Imperial Eagle as that for the Brenta, Mincio, and Lower Po.

The *Czas*, a local journal in Croat, published at Agram, describes a riot at the theatre there, the auditory refusing to hear any German drama, and calling for plays in the vernacular, a sort of semi-Sclavonian. The Panslaves, Roumans, Servians, Transylvanians, and Magyars are now ripe for a combined onslaught on the common adversary; and if the old Roman Empire instinctively felt that ruin was to come from that quarter,

Aut conjurato descendens Dacus ab Istro,

the *quondam* "Holy Roman" one appears to be in a similar predicament.

The stoppage of payment in the affair of Roman dividends has little interest on your side of the Channel, where a holder of such stock is scarcely to be found, but a high rate of interest had tempted many families here, as well as in Belgium, and much domestic *res angusta* is the result, likely to continue until an arrangement between the King and the Pope. Victor Emmanuel has relieved Austria of so much debt as fell to Lombardy. He has, of course, taken up all the liabilities of Naples and Sicily, having been himself exonerated from a goodly proportion of funded demands on Turin by France, in right of Nice and Savoy. If he is officially called on by the Roman authorities to assume the functions of paymaster to the creditors, handed over to him by an act of financial abdication, such official surrender, though not meant to operate so far, will practically amount to a territorial relinquishment, and recognition of sovereignty, that nice point having been decided 1,830 years ago. The case was then put by the Pharisees of that day to Him (whose kingdom was not of this world), whether the annexation of Judæa to the Roman Empire had His approval or not, a trap cunningly laid in the question of the "tribute money to Cæsar". All readers of the New Testament know how He solved the problem.

The *Debats*, reviewing to-day the "History of the House of Savoy," from the pen of Princess Trevalzio de Belgioioso, puts forth a theory that Piedmont is to Italy what Macedon of old was to divided and impotent Greece. Philip and Alexander combined the whole country into a powerful monarchy, and thus enabled the Greeks not only to repel and set at defiance their old aggressors, the Persians, but to roll the tide of war against the Eastern despotism, and dictate terms at Persepolis, Echatana, and Babylon. Darius and Xerxes are the prototypes of Austrian Emperors, and the history of nationalities revolves in ever-recurring cycles of similarity and coincidence.

M. Scribe has at last definitively given up writing for the stage, and has retired on his well-earned laurels and accumulated revenues to his chateau and estate at Sericourt. He has not waited for a hint such as Gil Blas gave the archbishop of Grenada. He has been exactly half a century engaged in dramatic works, most of them highly successful; the first dating from the year 1811, previous to the Russian campaign, the "year of the comet;" and it is remarked that the great barrister Berryer entered his profession also 50 years ago, in that memorable year. The domain of Sericourt is vastly more productive than Shakspere's property was (including the lay tithes) at Stratford-upon-Avon, and the income of the French dramaturge is stated at over £7,000 a year.

TIGER-KILLING IN THE MUNDLA DISTRICT.—The following return of the number of tigers killed in the Mundla district, between the 1st October, 1859, and the 30th September, 1860, has been published:—Pergunnah of Sohagpore: tigers, 3 killed; amount of reward paid, 60 rupees; number of men, women, and children killed during the year, 3. The remaining Pergunnahs of Mundla: tigers, 46 killed; amount of reward paid, 920 rupees; number of men, women, and children killed during the year, 123. Total: tigers, 49 killed; amount of rewards paid, 980 rupees; number of men, women, and children killed during the year, 126.

Kingstown Intelligence.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The weather still continues in a very unsettled condition. During the whole of yesterday, heavy rain fell in this locality. The wind is now blowing from the south, and no indication of fine weather is as yet apparent.

On Thursday night, between ten and eleven o'clock, an unfortunate accident occurred, which terminated fatally the life of a young man, named John Mathews, aged about twenty-two years. Yesterday afternoon, J. Davis, Esq., the county coroner, held an inquest on the body, and from the evidence it appeared that the deceased was a sailor, belonging to the collier brig Catherine, at present lying at the side of the coal quay, Kingstown. It also appeared that he had received payment of some money on Thursday morning, and had been subsequently drinking in a house in Kingstown, with several of his seafaring companions. Having reached the vessel to which he belonged, at a late hour at night, owing to the darkness which prevailed, and the drink which he had taken, his foot slipped, and he was precipitated into the water, between the ship and the quay wall, and, before assistance could be rendered, was drowned. A full investigation having been made, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Drowning."

KINGSTOWN IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONERS.

At ten o'clock, yesterday morning, the usual weekly meeting of this corporation was held at their board-room, in the Temperance Hall, Sussex-place, Kingstown—John Haslam, Esq., in the chair.

The other commissioners present were—Messrs. Crosthwaite, Buckley, Meekins, Hayes, and Carey.

The minutes of the former meeting were read and confirmed.

The usual business of a financial nature having been transacted, the board adjourned.

BLACKROCK IMPROVEMENT COMMISSIONERS.

At nine o'clock, yesterday morning, a meeting of the Blackrock Township Improvement Commissioners was held at their board-room, in the Dispensary, Main-street, Blackrock—

Thomas Dixon, Esq., J.P., in the chair.

The other commissioners present were—Messrs. Wallnutt, M'Nally, Scully, Alma, Stormont, Wilkinson, Ormsby, Kelly, Tottenham, Rafferty, and Richardson.

The Clerk read the minutes of the former meeting, which were confirmed.

The Chairman stated that he had communicated the proposal made by the commissioners on the last day of meeting, relative to the amount which they were willing to pay for the lighting of lamps that are at present erected within the township of Blackrock, to the directors of the Hibernian Gas Company, and that they declined to accept the proposal made, the sum offered being, according to their views, inadequate.

On this subject a considerable discussion ensued, some of the commissioners being in favour of applying to the Alliance Gas Company, to obtain from them the needful supply of gas, which company, it was stated, would willingly lay down main pipes, if they received the assurance of the board that their gas would be used in the town. It was, however, finally agreed that Mr. Dixon should again put himself in communication with the directors of the Hibernian Gas Company, and obtain from them a statement of the lowest sum for which they would supply gas to the lamps, and the services of a lamplighter, during the next three months.

A ballot was then made in order to ascertain the order in which the present commissioners will retire from the board in rotation. The following is the arrangement of the list:—Wallnut, Scully, Alma, Kernan, Stormont, Wilkinson, Ormsby, Dixon, Kelly, Tottenham, Magrath, Rafferty, Richardson, Kernaghan, and M'Nally, Esqrs.

The clerk was directed to write to Sir Richard Griffith, in order to obtain from him the valuation of the portions of several landed properties which lie within the boundary of the township of Blackrock.

The meeting then adjourned until nine o'clock on next Monday morning, when the striking of a rate will be brought under the consideration of the board.

KINGSTOWN POLICE-OFFICE.

At a quarter to eleven o'clock, yesterday morning, Daniel M'Dermott, Esq., took his seat on the bench.

A man, named John Browne, was brought up in custody of Constable 121 F, charged with having been drunk and disorderly on the previous night. He was also charged with having assaulted the constable who arrested him.—The magistrate ordered him to pay a fine of 2s 6d for the first charge, and a fine of 5s for the assault.

Thomas Rickard, the master of the sloop Islam, was summoned by William Hutchinson, Esq., Ballast-master, for unlawfully receiving ballast on board the Islam, contrary to the statute. The owner of the vessel appeared to answer the charge made in the summons, and stated that what was termed ballast by the witnesses was, in fact, a cargo of limestone and fuller clay, which he purposed disposing of, on very profitable terms, at Whitehaven.

His worship adjourned the case until Tuesday next, in order to afford a further opportunity of examining, in the hold of the vessel, the precise quality of the material in dispute.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE IRISH TIMES.

MY DEAR SIR,—In yesterday's TIMES I read a letter calling on the clergymen of Kingstown either to establish a Young Men's Christian Association, or else to put themselves in connexion with Dublin, and have but a branch association here. In this day's TIMES I see a letter from the Rev. R. S. Brooks, requesting the writer to call on him to make arrangements for that object. When the late Kingstown Young Men's Christian Association was forming, the ministers of the parish church were solicited to permit themselves to be appointed its presidents and guardians—the request was complied with, the association was formed, and prospered.

When the then president was removed to another sphere of labour, the rector was requested to become its president, and he kindly agreed to do so, but fearing he could not give it all the attention it required, he suggested that the Rev. R. S. Brooks should be appointed president also. Thus we had two presidents, and the number of vice-presidents was sometime increased to eight. The patronage was thus so widely spread that none felt responsibility; the meetings were frequently without any president, the members became discouraged, the secretary was directed to write to the presidents, the answers were deemed to be unsatisfactory; one especially, that which stated that the writer "could not give the association his support, as the members did not attend his Sunday-school, where he had formed a class, and provided a teacher for them;" the members felt more hurt than grateful for the trouble taken, and, by rather an impulsive movement, put themselves into other hands, without bettering their position. The result was, they found themselves a body without a head; and as a consequence "died out." Kingstown, from its position, should have an association second to none, but it should be under its legitimate head, the rector of Monkstown, and in direct connection with the parish church; yet so constituted as to be a centre for all the Protestant young men of the place. The clergymen, of course, ought all to be connected with it, to make it the more efficient, but to have any but its proper presidency will be but to weaken its influence, lessen its efficacy, and ultimately make it a second abortion.

Dec. 6, 1860.

A LATE MEMBER.

ST. JUDE'S CHURCH, SOUTH RICHMOND.—The Rev. Alexander Leeper, B.D., Rector of St. Audeon's, will preach in this church on to-morrow (Sunday) evening. Divine service commences at seven o'clock.

NORTH STRAND EPISCOPAL CHAPEL.—A tea party was held last night, in the schoolrooms of this church, to call in the subscriptions collected for the "Repair Fund." The proceeds of the evening reached the large sum of £65 13s 9d, which, with £100 given by Archdeacon Gregg, will enable the committee to hasten forward the repairs. The church has now been built twenty-three years, and during that period not a shilling has been expended on the repair or embellishment of the building. When the present works are completed, it will be one of the most comfortable of the churches in the neighbourhood of Dublin.

METROPOLITAN HALL.—UNION SPECIAL SERVICES—The Pulpit.—On Sunday next, Divine service will be celebrated in the Hall at 3 o'clock afternoon, when the Rev. John J. Landers will preach. Subject:—"The Pearl of Great Price"; and on Wednesday evening next, the Rev. John White will deliver a lecture on "Our Homes, or Pictures of Domestic Life." Prayer, Praise, and Address—Among the subjects for prayer and praise on Monday evening next, by clergymen of different denominations are the following:—(1.) For the masters and servants of Dublin, that they may serve each other "with singleness of heart as unto Christ," and love more and more their common master in Heaven. (2.) For the Gospel in Spain, that persecution for the truth in that country may cease. (3.) For the union, love and peace of Christian believers in Dublin. (4.) For a blessing on the visit of the Empress of the French, to the United Kingdom. The Rev. G. Hunt Jackson, will deliver the address.

REIGN OF TERROR IN POLAND.—The following is an extract of a letter, dated "Wilna, November, 1860," and published in the *Wiadomosci Polskie*:—"We live in a reign of terror. The days of Nicholas have revived in all their horror, and no one can say what will happen on the morrow. The Commission of Inquiry has again been established, under the presidency of Colonel Haller, the chief of the Governor's office. Searches in private houses are frequent. The local chief of police, Wasilaw, generally enters a house unexpectedly at midnight, with all his suite, tumbling about papers and books, and looking into the pockets and beds of the inhabitants. Men are sent to prison for having in their possession forbidden books, which have been for the last few years in uninterrupted circulation about the country, and have found readers among all classes, from the students of the universities to the *employes* of the police. All kinds of books and pamphlets are being looked for. A few days ago Ass, the bookseller, in whose shop a bundle of foreign publications was found, was arrested. In a former letter I informed you of the imprisonment of Ladislas Jankowski. The fate of that gentleman greatly interests all here, for every one is convinced of his innocence, and of his worthy, immaculate character. He had a boy's school, and by dint of immense labour supported respectably, not only himself, but also his old father and his two younger brothers, who are being educated at the University. The reason of his imprisonment was, that last year a man lived at his house named Wisznieski, a tutor, in whose possession were found sundry patriotic verses. Many hope that eventually Jankowski will be restored to liberty; but in any case his career has been stopped and his means of life taken from him, and that they call a favour. As I have already said that the days of Nicholas have returned, I need not add that the days of Herod have come too, and that the persecution of children enters into the programme of these *Saturnia regna*. Several students have been imprisoned. Romer (grandson of the late Marshal Romer), a pupil at the Dowiznaski Institute, who was accused of having put out some lamps in the windows on the day of the arrival of the Czar, was by order of the principal of the school so pitilessly beaten with rods that next day the poor boy became insane. All these persecutions are the consequence of an order of the Emperor to inquire into conspiracies which never did or could have existed."

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, Dec. 4, 1860.

After some correspondence between Mr. Faulkner and M. Thouvenel the result has been that the Emperor has granted leave for the Baltimore City Guard to visit Paris as a body, and in military uniform. What next?

The *St. Etienne Courrier* mentions that M. Escoffier, director of the Imperial manufactory of arms in that town, has been authorised by the Minister of War to make 80,000 muskets for the Piedmontese Government. They are to be on the Sardinian model, and are to be completed towards the end of the month. The Piedmontese Government have likewise purchased 70,000 muskets with flint locks, of the models of 1816 and 1832, from the artillery stores of St. Etienne, Grenoble, Besançon, Lyons, and other places, and M. Escoffier has received orders to transform them into rifles; he has already 1,500 workmen employed day and night in the operation. The St. Etienne manufactory has just delivered 1,000 rifled carbines to the Russian Government, made by permission of the Emperor Napoleon. The *Pays* says King Victor Emmanuel has requested the Archbishop of Naples to return to that city, and that he has consented to do so, provided he is not asked to meddle in political affairs, and, next, that the name of Piedmont be not introduced into the "Te Deums," unless those sung by Piedmontese priests, and, lastly, he claims that all the priests and bishops who are in prison shall be liberated; but, though Victor Emmanuel is very anxious for the return of the Archbishop, it is not known whether he will have him on these terms. The *nationalites* of Turin, says that the Greek Colonel, Karatasso, has left Genoa for the Ionian Islands, in order to recruit for a Greek legion to be admitted into the Italian service. It is said the Count of Syracuse, whose departure I mentioned in my last letter, intends taking up his residence at Florence. The death of the Archbishop of Auch is announced. The editor of the *Opinion Nationale* has appealed against the judgment of the Tribunal of Correctional Police, by which he was condemned to pay a fine of £1,000f. for having, as you remember, published that unfortunate piece of news, designated as a "casus belli." The Duke of Brunswick is, as usual, up to his eyes in law; this time it is an action brought by a printer to recover the sum of 9,830f. for printing a catalogue of the Duke's diamonds, which comprise upwards of 1,200 objects, the value of them being estimated at 15,300,000f.!! The catalogue contained an account of the weight, form, origin, and value of each article, besides a history of the most celebrated diamonds. The Duke contended he had made no stipulation as to payment, and offered 3,500f.; but the tribunal condemned him to pay 6,000f., and, of course, his Highness vows eternal vengeance against every tribunal and President in France. In the course of the trial it came out that the Duke is now negociating for the purchase of two diamonds: he has offered for one 1,100,000f., and for the other 3,000,000f.

The Mayor of Vaucouleurs (Meuse) has just opened a competition amongst the best artists for a statue to Joan of Arc.

The weather was so rough in the Channel last night the mails were detained; consequently, the London letters and papers were not delivered until to-day. The weather here, to-day, is lovely, and the sun, it anything, too hot.

The *Moniteur* of Thursday publishes the following circular from the Count de Persigny, the new Minister of the Interior, to the Prefects:—

"Monsieur le Prefet,—In taking possession of the high post to which the confidence of the Emperor has called me, I have first of all to claim all your support, for the nobler the spectacle given to us by the Imperial act of the 24th of November, the more ought the internal administration of the country to be inspired with generous ideas.

"Here is a Prince who, after having received the powers of the nation to re-establish public order at home and the greatness of the country abroad, is the first to appeal to the wishes and opinion of France. Scarcely is he victorious over enemies at home and abroad when he introduces into our institutions improvements which are a proof of his confidence in the country.

"The picture of that first portion of his reign will form a bright period in our history. Called by the voice of a whole people to place himself at the head of a society upset, fallen into chaos and anarchy, he sets courageously to work, and in a few years he restores order among men and things to such a point that never did such prosperity prevail in any epoch of our history.

"Then, when that great labour is scarcely terminated at home, he is led by the situation of Europe to undertake one no less important abroad, to restore France to that high position to which she has a right. Despite sombre prophecies that he will be carried away by war beyond the limit of the real interests of France, his wisdom, equal to his courage, stops him at that limit; and thus, not only has he re-established, to the advantage of our security, the disturbed equilibrium of Europe, but he has opened to the world a new era of peace and prosperity.

"Finally, to complete this picture, persuaded that his true calling is not only to place his name by the side of that of the glorious founder of his race, but to assure the destinies of the country, he now prepares it for the noble and peaceful exercise of the liberties the development of which the popular throne of the Napoleons will protect.

"Monsieur le Prefet, if I recall to your mind the great features of our present history it is not that you make them the subject of official communications to the populations of your department. Proud of having themselves found in so wonderful a manner, on the 10th of December, the lost thread of our own destinies, they need no one to read in their hearts the great pages of the empire which they have founded. All that I wish is to make you understand in what spirit I claim your assistance.

"Convinced that the liberties of a country can never be developed unless the State itself enjoys the most perfect security, I ask of you to be always as firm in maintaining public order and as viligant, if necessary, in keeping an eye upon (*surveiller*) the enemies of the State; but I recommend you at the same time not to neglect anything to complete the work of conciliation between parties Many honourable and distinguished men of former Governments, while they rendered homage to the Emperor for the great things which he has accomplished, still keep aloof from a sentiment of personal dignity. Show them the respect which they deserve; neglect no occasion to induce them to turn their knowledge and experience to the advantage of their country, and remind them that if it is noble to maintain the worship of remembrances, it is still more noble to be of service to their country.

"And now, M. le Prefet, that we are to commence working together for the good of the State, I ask you to put aside all personal considerations, which but too often embarrass great affairs. Always give me your opinion frankly with that independence of character which constitutes the true servant of the State; consequently without thinking whether you will please or offend. Remember that a functionary of the civil order, like the soldier who exposes his life for his country, must know how, if necessary, to brave an undeserved disgrace. But do not fear that you will be judged without a hearing, and still less that I shall shield my responsibility behind yours. Nor must you fear that while you are courageously devoting yourselves for the public interests, you will remain at a distance, exposed without defence to the resentment of unsatisfied ambitions. However, you will soon receive instructions upon important points of policy and administration, and I shall have an opportunity of making an appeal to your zeal and devotion.—Accept, &c., the Minister of the Interior,

"DE PERSIGNY."

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL TO THE SICILIANS.

The following proclamation has been published at Palermo:—

People of Sicily,—With a heart deeply moved I set foot on this illustrous isle, which formerly—an augury, as it were of the present destines of Italy—had for its prince one of my ancestors; which in our own day elected for its king my lamented brother; and which to-day unanimously summons me to extend to it the benefits of living in freedom and national unity.

Great things have been effected in a short time; great things remain to be done; but I have faith that with the aid of God, and of the virtue of the Italian people, we shall accomplish our magnanimous undertaking.

The government which I come here to inaugurate will be a government of reperation and of concord. Sincerely respecting religion, it will preserve intact its ancient prerogatives, which are both an ornament to the Sicilian church and a safeguard of the civil power; it will found an administration which shall restore the moral principles of a well-regulated society, which shall by unceasing economical progress renew the productiveness of your shores, and which shall thus render profitable to all the gifts which Providence has largely scattered over this priviledged land.

Sicilians,—Your history is the history of great deeds and generous aspirations; now is the time for you, as for all the Italians, to show to Europe that while we know how to conquer independence and liberty by valour we know on the other hand how to preserve them by unanimity and the civic virtues.

VICTOR EMMANUEL.

Palermo, December 1.

THE BRITISH LEGION.

(From a Member of the Legion.)

CASERTA, MONDAY, NOV. 26.—After considerable delay and uncertainty as to the course which would be finally taken by the Sardinian Government with regard to the disposal of the brigade, it is at length arranged that the disbandment is to take place immediately, and orders were received last evening from Naples for the discharges to be made out without further delay. Each man will receive six months' pay, including rations, and a free passage home. A great portion of the commissariat stores and baggage goes to Naples to-day, and in all probability we shall arrive there to-morrow or the next day, and start for England shortly afterwards. A proposition was made to us by Major Styles to join the Sardinian army, but as it was necessary to sign an agreement binding ourselves to serve for two years, very few were found willing to accept it, and the idea was accordingly abandoned. By order of Colonel Peard, Major Styles was placed under arrest, on the pretence of seducing the men from their allegiance, and he is now waiting to take his trial upon this and other charges. The arbitrary measures adopted by Colonel Peard and the general want of system displayed in the management of the brigade from the very commencement, have given rise to a wide-spread feeling of dissatisfaction amongst the men, and so strong has this become latterly that in some instances it has resulted in open mutiny. The causes of difference between the men and their commander are various; but the principal grievance is the harsh tone of manner adopted, both by himself and several of the superior officers towards them, and the utter indifference generally displayed in matters affecting their health and comfort. The medical department has also been conducted in a singularly inefficient manner, it having been necessary in many cases that have come under my own observation to make repeated applications before attention was paid, and even then in many instances the medical stores were so insufficiently provided that the proper remedies were not on the spot.

The day before yesterday, a report was prevalent that Captain de Burgh, the quartermaster, had gone to Naples, bearing with him a petition to the King, purporting to be signed by the men of the English Legion, praying that the regiment might not be disbanded, but continue on the roll of the army for two years, and asking also that the same stringent regulations as to discipline might be enforced as those put in force in the regular army. This report created great excitement, and a general meeting of the men was held in the barrack-room, at which it was determined that a deputation should wait on the commanding officer (Major Smelt), with the view of inquiring into the truth of the report. The deputation waited in the first instance upon Major Hoskins, who is understood to have said that the men were about to be sent home in disgrace, in consequence of their officers' behaviour with reference to the memorial against Col. Peard. This reply created general dissatisfaction and considerable uproar and confusion ensued. Shortly afterwards Major Diamond came down and requested that a certain number of non-commissioned officers from each company would step forward and state the cause which had induced them to assemble in such an irregular manner. Sergeant Rylands was then appointed spokesman on the part of the men, and stated the grounds of complaint, referring to the document already mentioned, which, he said had been drawn up entirely without their knowledge or sanction. Major Diamond, in reply, denied all knowledge of the paper in question, and stated that if such a petition was in existence, and it had been laid before the King by Capt. de Burgh, (Capt. de Burgh) had taken a step in which he was quite unauthorised and for which he would be held personally responsible. The major's statement was received with much applause, and for the time the matter dropped. The next morning Captain de Burgh presented himself, and he was instantly surrounded by a large number of the men who demanded an immediate explanation. Captain de Burgh then stated that he certainly did take with him a petition having for its object the continuance of the Legion as a permanent force, but that it was only intended for those men who wished to remain. In reply to Sergeant Sparkhall, who throughout the affair took a prominent part in sifting it to the bottom, Captain de Burgh stated that the petition he held in his hand was the same as that he took with him to Naples for the purpose of presentation to the King, but he had not done so, and he now wished to withdraw it altogether. Sergeant Sparkhall asked for a copy of the petition, but Captain de Burgh refused to give it, and left the room amid groans and hisses. The greater portion of the Garibaldian forces have been disbanded, and only a few regiments remain. The Naval Brigade, which is composed principally of Englishmen, will probably be disembodied in the course of this week. The Zouaves, which also comprised a great number of Englishmen, including several members of the British Legion, have also been disbanded. It is probable that a medal will be given to each member of the British Legion for the part they have taken in the campaign, their claim to this distinction resting on, as specified in the discharges, "Presence with the army before Capua; presence in the action of the 19th, and the passage of the Volturno."

DISTURBANCES IN HUNGARY.

The following is from the *Austrian Gazette*:—

"All the letters from Hungary now before us prove that events are taking a very different course in that country from that intended by the diploma of 20th October. The effervescence is spreading on all sides. The Imperial emblems are torn down and insulted. In many localities deplorable scenes have occurred. The disturbances at Debreczin are merely symptoms of the increasing fermentation. They are not isolated facts. The restoration of the laws of 1848 is everywhere agitated. For the moment the electoral law alone is put forward, but that question conceals many others. People ask whether in general the laws of the year 1848 have lost their constitutional value. Such is the pressure of public opinion that several well-known Conservatives—MM. Somsech, Pechy, and Karolyi—deem it advisable to go with the stream. When the Government concessions are accepted it is solely with a view of using them as a means of obtaining something else. The commissions of the comitats are being transformed into assemblies of a kind which did not exist even before 1848. The Pesth commission sets the example. Instead of a commission, all the nobles, and numerous representatives of other classes of the population, will meet. It is not easy to understand how the tribunals and fiscal administration can hold their ground in comitats so organised. May the men who have just been placed at the head of the administration in Hungary soon succeed in mastering this movement, otherwise they will be borne down by it."

INDIA.

The following is an extract from the letter of the Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times*:—

CALCUTTA, Nov. 2.—Nearly three months have elapsed since Mr. Wilsons demise, and nothing is yet known as to his successor. On this subject it ought to be distinctly understood in England that nothing will be gained by sending out a mere subordinate, however well versed he may be in finance. We require a statesman who, in virtue of his being armed with the confidence of the people of England, may carry matters with a high hand here. The unknown man, be he ever so able, must succumb to the influences which will be brought to bear against him by the various departments which he must perforce attack. Already the effects of the three past months' interregnum are apparent. In the Military and Civil Finance Commissions, Mr. Wilson left behind him machinery capable of bringing about immense reductions. So long as he lived the recommendations sent in to Government by these commissions were supported and carried out. Since his death, however, the various departments assailed have begun to raise their heads. The members of the commissions are as indefatigable as before; their recommendations are based upon the principles introduced by Mr. Wilson; but, somehow or another, they appear to lack the vital power to push them into action. They reach the department on which they propose to operate, and there they stop. The department is interested, or thinks itself interested, in maintaining the *status quo*; it is jealous of interference from outside, and, more than all, it feels that the reforms suggested may now safely be resisted. The Civil Finance Commission has, in particular, a most difficult and up-hill task before it in this respect. Very great saving might be effected even without trenching on the privileges of the covenanted Civil Service, if the members of the commission had the authority to carry out their own suggestions. The custom in India, however, requires that any proposition for reform in any particular department should be sent to that department for consideration and reply. If the department so assailed can make out a plausible case against reform—as which cannot?—the proposition falls to the ground. This is the reason that in this country there is so much minute writing and so little action. A Governor-General has so many interests to look after that he seldom has the requisite time to turn his undivided attention to one. On his arrival he is necessarily ignorant of the Indian system. The various departments show no disposition to deprive themselves of any of their privileges. Up to the time of Mr. Wilson's arrival no Indian statesman had the requisite knowledge to introduce any but the most hap-hazard reforms on the subject of finance; and now that sounder views are enforced by the Finance Commission, the power to force them into action is wanting. The best thing that could happen to India would be the appointment of a financier to the office of Governor-General. The knowledge of Mr. Wilson combined with the power of Lord Canning, would yet save us from the financial crisis which a much longer perseverance in the present system will render inevitable. If that cannot be, at the least send us as Financial Secretary a man of weight and authority in England—a man whose measures in the way of financial reform England will support, will insist upon.

It is gratifying to feel, amid all this financial halting, that we have a chief at the head of the army capable of meeting an emergency. Sir Hugh Rose has, within the last ten days, given us a proof of the spirit in which he is prepared to meet a mutiny. It appears that on the night of the 21st of September last a great number of soldiers of the 5th European Regiment, seizing their muskets, rushed tumultuously to the barracks of the 4th company, 5th battalion, Bengal Artillery, and called upon the men to join them in getting their rights. Instead, however, of joining them, the Artillery, under their sergeant-major, Macniminie by name, turned out to oppose them, and, charging the mutineers sword in hand, put them at once to the rout, and captured their two ringleaders. These men have since been tried by court-martial, and sentenced to penal servitude for life. Sergt-Major Macniminie has been made an ensign, unattached; the quartermaster-sergeant, who nobly seconded his efforts, has been promoted to the grade of conductor; while in a general order, in which the whole circumstances of the case are reviewed, Sir Hugh has given a solemn warning to the army that should there be any renewed attempt at mutiny he will consider it his duty to vindicate discipline by representing to military tribunals the necessity of visiting the crime with the extreme penalty of the law. This order, the punishment meted out to the criminals, and the rewards bestowed upon the two sergeants, have produced an immense effect all over India. The feelings which had been evoked by the unfortunate occurrences connected with the transfer of the late Company's army to the Crown, and which had never thoroughly subsided, have received a fatal blow. The greater effect has been produced because Sir Hugh Rose has on every occasion shown the strongest disposition to elevate the status of the soldier. Such a man, it has been remarked, would never be severe for severity's sake, while his conduct with respect to this very court-martial has convinced all that he would not shrink from carrying out the utmost penalty of the law.

IMPROVED DESPATCH IN INDIAN TELEGRAMS.—It has been announced by the Submarine Telegraph Company that they have made arrangements with the French Government for telegrams from India, China, and Australia to be despatched from Marseilles immediately on the arrival of the steamers at that port, instead of first passing through the Post-office. Consequently the delays that at present occur at Marseilles will be entirely obviated. The telegrams must be addressed to "Director, Telegraph-station, Marseilles," and the receiver's name and address are to be written as the first words of the body of the message. Firms wishing to avail themselves of this arrangement must furnish the company with the names of their agents in Marseilles, to whom the telegraph authorities can apply for payment of the telegrams.—*Times' City Article.*

THE CONVICT ANNE PADFIELD.

This morning Mr. Alderman and Sheriff Abbiss, Mr. Sheriff Lusk, Mr. Eagleton, undersheriff, the Rev. Mr. Davis, the ordinary of Newgate, Mr. Jonas, the governor, and other officials, proceeded to the cell where the unfortunate woman, Anne Padfield, convicted at the last sessions of the murder of her illegitimate child, has been confined, and announced to her that the sentence of the law would be carried into effect on Monday, the 24th instant. The poor creature, who is placed in a room formerly belonging to one of the officers, there being no accommodation for females, received the dreadful information at first calmly, but afterwards shrieked out for mercy. In her calmer moments she pays great attention to the spiritual instruction of Mr. Davis, the ordinary, but she expresses a belief her life will be spared.—*Globe* of last evening.

We should like to know who is responsible for this stupid piece of brutality. When we read yesterday morning that an intention to do something of this kind was entertained, as "it was customary to make a communication to that effect to persons convicted of a capital crime," we were unable to believe it. The announcement, by whomsoever authorised, is a wanton and barbarous infliction of pain. Anne Padfield will not be executed on the 24th inst. It is morally impossible. Society, which has no ruth when a Palmer or a Mullins is to be smitten down, will not endure the outrage. Why is it said that that unhappy woman is to be hanged? Not surely because certain formalities have been observed at the Old Bailey, unless also the reasons for which these formalities were instituted require her death. Everybody who was present when Anne Padfield was tried saw that her condemnation to the scaffold was only a piece of solemn routine. The learned and humane judge must have felt this more than anyone else in court. The jury had not consented to the prisoner's death. They had been instructed that if they believed the prisoner committed the offence imputed to her they must find her guilty, and they did so; but they said, "We strongly recommend her to mercy on the ground of her seduction, poverty, and mental anguish, and her previous good character." The prisoner had been a domestic servant in the family of a Mr. Frederick Briant, of Holloway, and while in that service became pregnant. There can be no reasonable doubt that the father of the child was Mr. Frederick Bryant, jun., who appeared at the trial, and admitted that since her departure from his father's house he had been in correspondence with the prisoner respecting the succour she required in her distress. It appears that he sent her a sovereign under a feigned name, to avoid responsibility as he thought, but with an intimation that he could do nothing more for her. It was amply proved at the trial that she always acted a mother's part to the child, washing it and dressing it, and in the words of Mrs. Mead, with whom she lodged, "appearing very fond of it." She provided it well with clothes, had it vaccinated, and in every way showed that its welfare was bound up with her life. But a time came when her means were utterly exhausted, and she must do something for a living. To the inspector of police who apprehended her on the charge of murder she said, "I have been in great distress; I have even wanted bread; but I did not do it myself. If you take me I will let it all out, for the father of the child has behaved very cruelly to me." The anguish of mind she suffered after the deed drove her to take into her partial confidence a fellow-servant, who appeared against her at the trial, and deposed that she was always in low spirits and crying. These facts as much belong to the case, and are as necessary elements in an estimate of Anne Padfield's guilt, as the evidence immediately establishing the homicidal act. So the jury thought, and they would not find her guilty without repudiating, in words as explicit as they could select, any intention to consign her to the gallows. They acted like men not to be deterred from keeping their oaths by any weak fear of consequence. Juries just as well convinced as they were of the truth of the facts alleged often acquit their prisoner. These jurymen did their duty courageously, never doubting that those others in whose hands the poor trembling woman's fate was to be left would do theirs. The judge's opinion of the sentence he was called on to pronounce is indicated by his close and almost perfunctory adherence to the bare forms of law.

The crime of which Anne Padfield has been found guilty is one about which there must be no unsteadiness of opinion or weakness of nerve in society. The sacredness of life must be maintained if necessary by punishments which wring the heart of those who have to adjudge them. But in this case how can the interests of the community be served by taking the poor woman's life? How can the community look at her dreadful situation, apart from penal consequences, and believe it has the right to visit her with the punishment of death? Its own laws, which are all in favour of the seducer, were deliberately made to create a desperation such as drove her into a foul and unnatural crime. It is part of our wonderful system of protecting the strong against the weak, and we are reaping the fruits of it in an increase of infanticide which is alarming. If juries would always return verdicts according to the evidence in cases like the present, and throw on the Home-office the responsibility of hanging the prisoners, the country would be astonished at the extent of crime now concealed by the verdict "Not Guilty," and the atrocious law of bastardy could not be maintained for another year. This is a subject which the public will have to look seriously in the face. Meanwhile it is certain that Anne Padfield cannot be hanged. We put up with a good deal to keep up respectable fictions, but the English conscience cannot and will not stand the deliberate murder of that deeply injured woman."—*Daily News*

MEETING OF ST. MARK'S PARISH—FIRE-ESCAPES.

An influential meeting of the parishioners of the above parish was held yesterday, at twelve o'clock, in the vestry-room of St. Mark's Church, to consider in what manner a fire-escape might be provided and maintained within the said parish. The chair was taken by the

Rev. Mr. O'MEARA.

The Chairman briefly stated the objects of the meeting. He said that in consequence of the melancholy loss of life at the fire in Kildare-street, he believed the unanimous feeling of the parishioners of St. Mark's was that a fire-escape should be at once provided. (Hear, hear.) The question for the consideration of the present meeting was, how they could best accomplish that object, and it was with that view they had assembled.

Mr. Byrne, churchwarden, stated that one of the honorary secretaries of the Royal Irish Society for the Protection of Life from Fire lately formed in Dublin, waited upon him, as a churchwarden of the parish, to ask him to bring the matter before the parishioners officially, and lay before them the necessity of having a proper fire-escape provided, for the parish. His own feelings were warmly enlisted in the matter; but, in consequence of that solicitation, he had a requisition signed, calling the meeting, and it was so drawn up as to leave it open to the parishioners in considering the matter to decide whether they would provide a fire-escape, with a brigade for their own parish, or whether they preferred aiding, by subscriptions and otherwise, the central society which had been formed for the purpose of providing the purpose of providing the city with fire-escapes and having a trained staff to work them. It was stated that if even there was a fire-escape at the Kildare-street fire, it would not have saved life; but that was an absurd statement to put forward, in the face of the fact that nearly a dozen of persons were on the roof of the burning building until the slates actually got hot under their feet, and they were ultimately obliged to throw themselves down some twenty feet. If there had been a fire-escape they could have been at once rescued. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Kelch, T.C., was of opinion that no fire-escape could have saved the lives of the three persons who were burned, but, nevertheless, a second opinion could not be entertained but that it was desirable that every parish in Dublin should be provided with a fire-escape. (Hear, hear.) It would, no doubt, entail great expense on the parish, as it would cost, at least, some £80 or £90.

Dr. Daniell, one of the honorary secretaries of the Royal Irish Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, said it would only cost £67.

Mr. Kelch—What would be the expense, then, of keeping a staff to work it?

Dr. Daniell—£80.

Mr. Kelch said that for the last forty years he was not aware that any person had perished from fire in that parish, and he thought to keep up a staff for forty years, at £80 a year, would cost them something.

Dr. Daniell—The answer to that objection is simply that no fire ever occurred at the Kildare-street Club until lately. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kelch said the Corporation had no power to allocate a single sixpence of their income to procure fire-escapes. In consequence of the terrible calamity at Kildare-street, they had purchased a fire-escape, but they afterwards ascertained they had no fund at their disposal to pay for it. The Corporation had consigned it to the care of the police, but since they got it it was never used.

Dr. Daniell said he understood the Corporation intended handing over that escape to the Royal Irish Society.

Mr. Kelch said a clause would be engrafted on the Water Works Bill to enable the Corporation to procure fire-escapes, and a trained staff to work them—two escapes on the north side and two on the south.

Dr. Daniell was of opinion that four escapes would not be a sufficient number for the city. The London Fire Escape Society had been the means last year of saving of 94 lives. The London Society had found that if an escape was more than a quarter of a mile from where the fire took place, it was utterly useless. (Hear, hear.) Accordingly, they were increasing the number of fire-escapes in London every day. The society recently formed in Dublin had got large promises of support, and the moment the escape in the possession of the Corporation was handed over to them, it would be placed in a central position, with a man in charge of it every night.

A Parishioner observed that it was not so much the cost of procuring a fire escape the parish had to look to, as the cost of working it afterwards.

Dr. Daniell said, that unless the escape was kept out in the street, with a man in charge of it, it would be utterly useless, for by the time the man would be knocked up out of bed the mischief would be done. It was the intention of the newly-formed society to send out circulars to every house, asking subscriptions to aid the society in its operations.

Mr. Byrne said the society had started under proper auspices, and would be sure to succeed. With the Kildare-street tragedy before them, the citizens of Dublin should not remain inactive, for providence helped those who helped themselves. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Kelch mentioned the fact that St. Mark's parish engine, which was the best engine in Dublin, was late at the Kildare-street fire, it being the fifth or sixth engine in attendance.

Mr. Byrne explained the circumstance by saying the engine-keeper had got into difficulties, and was confined in the Four Courts Marshalsea some time in June last, he gave the churchwardens no notice of it, and he was disabled from attending to his duties for three weeks before the churchwardens discovered it. After strong persuasion he was induced to give to him (Mr. Byrne, the key of the engine-house, and another man was employed to clean the engine and take charge of it. The former engine-keeper subsequently got out of the marshalsea, and summoned him (Mr. Byrne) for his salary, before the Lord Mayor, who was himself aware of the engine being late at the Kildare-street fire, but he decided the case in favour of the engine-keeper, and they were obliged to reinstate him and pay him his salary.

The Chairman—Therefore the blame rests on the Lord Mayor. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hughes, the engine-keeper's deputy, entered into a long statement to show it was all owing to a mistake that the engine was late at the fire.

Mr. Byrne said it was no answer to his assertion that the authority of the churchwardens had been seriously interfered with by the decision of the Lord Mayor.

Mr. Kelch said the Lord Mayor acted according to the best of his judgment, and according to the law.

The Chairman—I take for granted he did; but the question before us at present is regarding fire-escapes.

The Rev. Mr. Fuller thought it would be better to recommend the committee to join with the central society and aid it in procuring fire-escapes. (Hear.)

The Chairman was also of opinion that the better course would be for the meeting to express its concurrence with the central committee, and request the parishioners to subscribe towards its funds, and to do something more effective at the next Easter vestry meeting. If a halfpenny in the pound was assessed on the parish it would produce £75 a year.

Dr. Daniell said, in reference to the observations as to engrafting a clause into the Water Works Bill for procuring fire-escapes, that the bill might not pass, more especially where a clause was being introduced into it which would meet with opposition in England, on the principle that the London Society did the whole work on voluntary subscriptions. Dr. Daniel observed that they had the opinion of Mr. R. Armstrong that it was not legal to purchase fire-escapes out of the parochial rates. It was right to say that the churchwardens of St. Mary's parish, when they found it was not legal, did not throw the slightest objection in the way, but opened a subscription list at once. (Hear, hear.)

In reply to a Parishioner,

Dr. Daniell stated that a halfpenny in the pound on the assessment of Dublin would produce £1,240.

After some further observations,

The Rev. Mr. Fuller proposed the following resolution:—"That we fully approve of the objects of the Royal Irish Society for the protection of life from fire, and hereby call on our fellow-parishioners to sustain it by their subscription, and that the churchwardens do not open the subscription list for the purpose."

Mr. Edward Birkbeck seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to collect subscriptions:—John Scriber, Esq; W H Fry, Esq; Alderman Mackey, Charles Toole, Esq; George Austin, Esq; Benjamin Coleman, Esq; George Dixon, Esq, and the clergymen of all denominations within the parish; Doctor Johns, John Kelch, Esq, Q C; the Churchwardens, Michael Egan, Esq, T C; William Kirkwood, Esq; William Valentine, Esq; Matthew M'Grath, Esq; Robert Morrow, Esq; Patrick MacNevin, Esq; George Crowe, Esq; Alderman Kinahan.

The meeting then separated.

Law Intelligence.

ROLLS COURT—YESTERDAY.

His Honour sat at the usual hour.

Orr v. Littlewood.

In this case—the nature of which appeared from our report of yesterday—the arguments were resumed. The petition came before the court on exceptions to the report of Master Brooke. The master had been referred to for the purpose of ascertaining the amount of the renewal fines to be paid by Mr. Alford and the respondent, upon the renewal of an under-lease of certain premises situate in Townsend-street. Master Brooke had settled the amount of fines by valuing the interest of Mr. Littlewood in all the houses, and the value of Mr. Alford in part, ascertaining such value by a valuation of the premises as they are at present, and deducting from the rent payable by each party. The exceptions were taken to the report made upon the matter.

At the close of the arguments,

The Master of the Rolls said there was not sufficient information on the face of the report to assist the court satisfactorily in coming to a conclusion. He would allow the report to be amended by setting out the schedules on which the calculation of fines had been made, and for this purpose would adjourn the case until next term. In the meantime he would look over the documents.

Petitioner's counsel—Serjeant Sullivan, Mr. Gamble, and Mr. R. Foley. Respondent's counsel—Serjeant Lawson, Mr. F. Walsh, Q.C., and Mr. Purcell.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

Burke v. Blake.

The hearing of this protracted case was resumed at the sitting of the court. The action is one of trespass, for breaking down certain walls on the plaintiff's premises, and eleven defences were pleaded in answer to the action. The plaintiff, Mr. Milo Burke, is the proprietor of a considerable extent of land in Dalkey, and his complaint in the present action was that the defendant, in April last, had broken down certain walls he had built in the assertion of a right of way to a well. The respective parties occupy land on the road from Coolnamore harbour, Dalkey, to Sorrento-terrace, and the plaintiff insisted that the trespass complained of was illegal, and that the access to a well on his ground was still preserved to the public, and had not been interfered with; also that the party under whom Mr. Blake derived had conveyed the premises to plaintiff in August, 1836, without any reservation of a right of way over the ground in question. The defendant relied upon several grounds, and contended that the passage to the well was by a circuitous path, which derogated from the free enjoyment of the well; and that there was nothing in the conveyance of 1836 to limit the rights, which were not expressly conferred upon the plaintiff. A lengthened user for many years was also urged as conferring the right of way, which the plaintiff now controverted.

The case was not concluded when the court rose.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. Serjeant Sullivan, Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C., and Mr. Sidney; Solicitor, Mr. J. Goff. Counsel for the defendant—Mr. Macdonogh, Q.C., Mr. Blake, Q.C., and Mr. Malley; Solicitor, Mr. P. J. Blake.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Lord Chief Justice and a Special Jury.)

M'Cloy v. Courtenay.

This was an action instituted by a builder against the defendant, the Rev. Mr. Courtenay, Rector of Glenarm, county Antrim, to recover a sum of £100, the balance of a building account which the plaintiff alleged was unliquidated. It appeared that in July, 1859, the parties entered into an agreement, by which the plaintiff was to do certain works at the house of the defendant, for which he was to get £500. The plaintiff alleged he did the work in question, and received certain payments from the defendant. Upon the part of the defendant it was stated that the work was not completely finished, and further, it was done in an unsatisfactory manner, and that the defendant, to prevent the furniture from being deteriorated which was in the house, by the works being left in an unfinished condition, was obliged to occupy the premises. The defendant had paid money from time to time, on account of the works, to the amount of £462. The defendant pleaded that the sum he had given was more than sufficient for the works done.

The jury found for the defendant.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. Armstrong, Q.C., and Mr. Hamil; Solicitor, Mr. J. M'Neill. For the defendant—Mr. Whiteside, Q.C., Mr. Francis W. Brady, Q.C., and Meade; Solicitors, Messrs. Courtenay and Archer.

Murphy and others v. M'Kenna.

IMPORTANT TO BANKRUPTS.

Mr. Martin opened the pleadings, and Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C., stated the case.

The action was brought to recover a penalty of £100 from the defendant, under the 393rd section of the Irish Bankruptcy Act, for having goods of a bankrupt in his possession, and omitting to inform the official assignees of the fact. The 393rd section of the Bankrupt Act enacted that any person who should wilfully conceal any real or personal estate of a bankrupt or an insolvent, and who should not, within 42 days after the bankruptcy, discover such to the assignees, shall forfeit a sum of £100, and double the amount of the property so concealed. Counsel, in opening the case, stated it was the policy of the Legislature that upon the insolvency of any trader, the whole of his estate and effects should be equally divided amongst all his creditors. That was simply justice, and what the Bankrupt Court endeavoured to work out. The facts of the present case were as follow:—Mr. Michael Walsh, a trader in Drogheda, became bankrupt, and he asked the defendant, Mr. M'Kenna, who carried on business in Shop-street, in the same town, for storage for some of his goods after Walsh's bankruptcy; the writ was issued at the time, and the *fi. fa.* in the hands of the sheriff for the seizure; the defendant gave permission for the storage, and, accordingly, the bankrupt's goods, to the amount of about £40, were removed to the defendant's store in Bessexwell-lane; the defendant retained the goods in his store from December 1859, as alleged, and no information was obtained by the assignees of the fact until the summer of the present year; upon being discovered by the assignees, they applied to the defendant to restore the goods, who, it appeared, refused to give them up, on the ground that the bankrupt owed him a large sum of money, and before the bankruptcy promised to give him these goods in liquidation. That was the question the jury had to try.

The Chief Justice said that was an exceedingly honest defence, if true.

Evidence was then gone into.

The case has not concluded.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Mr. D. C. Heron, Q.C., and Mr. Martin; Solicitors, Messrs. D. and L. Fitzgerald. For the defendant—The Solicitor-General and Mr. Hamil; Solicitor, Mr. J. D. Meldon.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—YESTERDAY.

SITTINGS AT NISI PRIUS.

(Before the Lord Chief Baron and a Common Jury.)

Le Marchand v. Megaw, Brothers.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, who is the captain of a French schooner, called the Evangeline, to recover a sum of £86, claimed by him from the defendants, the Messrs. Megaw, Brothers, of this city, for freight, &c., in a cargo of flour; the cargo containing over 800 sacks, which the plaintiff averred he brought from Rouen to Dublin, and consigned to the Messrs. Megaw. The defence, substantially, is that the defendants are responsible for the cargo in only 59 sacks, which were all they were to receive and did receive; that the entry by the captain at the Custom-house of the whole cargo as for them (defendants) was made without their knowledge or consent; that the remainder of the cargo was shipped to and received by the Messrs. Casey and another party, and that they (defendants) were not responsible for the freight on this portion of the cargo.

The case is still at hearing.

Plaintiff's counsel—Messrs. Chatterton, Q.C., and Heron, Q.C. Defendants' counsel—Messrs. James Whiteside, Q.C., Charles Barry, Q.C., and J. F. Townsend, LL.D.

COURT OF PROBATE—YESTERDAY.

(Before the Right Hon. Judge Keatinge and a Special Jury.)

Kelly v. Kelly.

The hearing of this case was resumed at the sitting of the court, yesterday morning.

Mrs. Margaret Shortall, being examined, deposed—I knew the late Martin Kelly; my mother and he were cousins; she was Jeremiah's sister; I went to his house on the Wednesday evening before his death, and saw him about seven o'clock; I thought that he was stupid then, and very weak; I remained in the house after that, and attended him occasionally until his death; I saw him on Thursday also, but not often; I could not say how often; he was worse that day than the previous day; I remained up with Miss Kelly and the maid that night, and went into his room four or five times to give him medicine; he did not require to be raised up; he was somewhat better at about nine o'clock next evening, but became more stupid about eleven; I was continually in his bedroom on Friday I continued to give him his medicine; he did not get anything better until he died; I went out of the room when Father Connolly and Father Kelly went up to make the will; no one desired me to leave the room; the Rev. Mr. Kelly sent me down for Father Connolly whom I sent up; Father Kelly asked him when he first went into the room did the deceased know him; deceased made no answer; he asked him again, but got no answer; Father Kelly then took him by the hand, shook him, and asked him again, when deceased said, "Do you want to speak to me? I must speak," or something to that effect; Father Kelly asked me for Father Connolly when I sent him up; I had fixed hours for giving him the medicine, which was every two hours; that was about one o'clock; I went again at three o'clock to give him more medicine; I asked him to take it, but he made me no answer; I asked him three or four times; he finally told me to leave him alone, and let him rest; ultimately, however, he took the medicine, but I had to raise him up to take it; he said nothing else to me; he appeared then to be perfectly stupid; when I went out I left the two clergymen in the room; when I entered the room Mr. Kelly left it, and when he returned he had some paper in his hand; I did not observe any papers with him when he was going out of the room; I did not give him any more medicine that day; he did not get better, and he died about seven o'clock next evening; it was Dr. Ryan who desired me to give him no more medicine, and he got no more; I was desired to give him a little wine, which I accordingly did; I suppose my mother knew about the making of the will; my mother and the sick man were good friends for some time; I never heard that there was a quarrel between them; I believe that some years ago there was a difference between my mother and him; I never knew either my father or mother to dine in deceased's house, but they often lunched there; I was there about a month before the testator's death.

To a Juror—The sick man was not asleep when Father Kelly spoke to him.

Dr. Alexis Fitzgerald, examined by Dr. Ball—I am a member of the College of Surgeons in Ireland; I knew the late Martin Kelly; I saw him during his last illness; the day I saw him was Thursday; Dr. Kinsella was there also; it was about twelve o'clock; I called merely as a friend to see him; I met Miss Kelly, his sister, there; she requested me to go up and see him; the room was dark, and she got a light; I was quite intimate with Martin Kelly; I asked him how he was; he made no answer; she then asked him did he not know Martin Fitzgerald's son Alexis; he then made some reply which I could not understand; I then partly examined him as a physician; I sounded his chest; applied my ear to it, and felt his pulse; I asked him one or two questions, but he merely replied "Yes" and "No" to what I asked; these replies, however, were correct as to his bodily condition; he appeared to be labouring under disease of the lungs, with bronchitis, and to be approaching the last stage; his strength was very low, and his pulse was intermittent; I came to the conclusion from the symptoms that he was in a dying state; I was in the room on that occasion about five minutes; when going out I was asked to return, and met Dr. Kinsella as I did so; Dr. Ryan was also there then; he then seemed to have rallied a little, but I had no hope of his recovery; as to his mental capacity, I think that he would not voluntarily attempt to transact any business; if he did he could only answer the question "Yes," or "No;" I think he could not follow any legal document attentively through.

To the Court—I think he could not comprehend a long legal document read to him paragraph by paragraph, and judge of its propriety; when I saw him that day about 12 o'clock, and when not spoken to, he had a long, low muttering; he was affected at the time with a high inflammatory fever; I saw him on Saturday, the day he died; he was then dying or comatose; that state might have been coming on for 24 hours.

Cross-examined by Mr. Johnstone—I am practising for five years; I knew the deceased for more than ten years; I had not very many opportunities of seeing him during that time; he appeared to me to be a very shrewd and intelligent man; I knew Jeremiah Kelly, the father of the Rev. Martin Kelly; I have seen him with the deceased at fairs and markets; they appeared to be good friends, and on good terms; Dr. Ryan is my uncle by marriage.

To the Court—On the Saturday I was aware that Dr. Kinsella had been at the house before me; we then met at the house on Saturday, and saw the deceased in his room; I had no particular reason for suggesting that the consultation should be held on Saturday.

Martin Powell, examined, deposed—I saw the deceased on the Thursday; Miss Shortall told him who I was; he then shook me by the hand, and asked me for my father and mother; my mother and deceased were first cousins.

Dr. Ball—They are all related.

His Lordship—Oh! they were all on the look out. (Laughter.)

Witness—After a little time he asked me to feel his pulse, which I did; I am not a medical man; Dr. Kinsella arrived while I was in the room with the deceased; he then asked me if he would say that I was one of the profession; I said not, and he said that perhaps it would be better not to do so; as to his mental condition I would say that he was capable of understanding and answering a question, but I don't think his mind was vigorous; I don't recollect exactly what conversation took place between us.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dowse—I can't tell whether I expected to be mentioned in the will or not; if the deceased had left me all the farms he had, I would not say that he was competent to make a will; he answered all the questions I put to him, and he appeared to be rational; he knew me well, and at once, when I went into the room.

Mary Kelly, examined by Dr. Ball, deposed—I am sister of the late Martin Kelly; I had another brother, named John; he died in 1844; he had some farms and property; he died without a will; I never received a portion of his property; my late brother retained it; I have had shares in the National Bank, but I don't know how many; I, John, and Martin, always lived together; after John's death I continued to live with Martin; Jeremiah Kelly is my first cousin; there was another Jeremiah Kelly, whose father was my father's eldest brother; he is living, and has children; my mother's name was Kelly; by her side Michael Kelly was my first cousin; there was also a first cousin, named Martin Fitzgerald; Johanna Fitzgerald was also a first cousin; I first observed my brother seriously ill on the Saturday before his death; I sent for a doctor on the Wednesday following; Dr. Ryan lived convenient, and, I think, visited him on the day he took seriously ill; I spoke to my brother about seeing a clergyman first on Monday, and then on Tuesday evening; his answer first was that he was not dying yet; I sent Ned Kelly to him to ask him to see a clergyman; Ned told me it was the "little man," and then the "big man," whose name was Father Connolly, of the Blackabbey, he wanted to see; Father Connolly came to the house and visited him; he said he would return to him again, after leaving him to himself for a while; the deceased wished to be enrolled in an order called the Scapular Order; Father Connolly told me to send for the parish priest, or coadjutor, to give him the communion; I know Dr. Fitzgerald; he came to the house the next day and Thursday; I brought him up to my brother; I asked my brother did he not know Alexis Fitzgerald; he made no answer; I then asked him did he know Martin Fitzgerald's son, and he muttered something in reply; on that Thursday he appeared quite weak and exhausted, and I did not speak much to him; on Friday morning I saw him early; he appeared to be a little easier and better; there was a change in him after about 9 o'clock, and they were obliged to send for Dr. Ryan; after that the Rev. Mr. Connolly arrived; I went up stairs into the room with him; he came down stairs again, and said he could not perform the ceremony, as the testator was quite insensible to what he could do for him; at a later period he went up again to him; he then performed the religious ceremony; I was present when he laid on the scapular; Father Connolly made no observation to me then about my brother, but he asked me did he settle his affairs; I said not; he then said I should impress it upon his mind; I said I had no one competent to do it for me; he said, "I will do it for you, if you wish—I have done it for several people before;" before his illness I asked my brother to settle his affairs; the Rev. Mr. Martin Kelly arrived at the house later; the Rev. Mr. Connolly was with the deceased before that by himself; Rev. Martin Kelly asked me was I satisfied that my brother should make a will, I said "Yes," but not knowing that he would draw the will; I rapped at the door afterwards, which was closed; I asked to have the door opened, and be allowed admission; the Rev. Mr. Connolly then shook his hand at me as if to go back, and said "Go, go—we are doing very well;" I turned out at the same time, and said nothing; Pat Kelly was in the yard, and I asked that he should be allowed into the room with me, but he was refused; I suspected that they were drawing the will at that time; he was then very much exhausted; early on that (Friday) morning, Jeremiah Kelly said there would not be a hoof left on the land, if there was not a will made, and that the herds should be sent for; I called in one of them, and they were sent to make a list of the stock; they made the list; it was either Jeremiah Kelly or his son who took down the list of cattle, but I believe it was Ned; next day the cattle were branded; Jeremiah Kelly asked to send for his own brand, and I replied there were plenty of our own in the house; I never knew deceased to have made a will before this time; he was subject to a little weakness; I spoke to him in his health about making a will; he used to listen to me, but made no reply; I and my brother lived on the best terms; Jeremiah Kelly and deceased were on bad terms for a while, but afterwards became reconciled; they used to go to fairs and markets together for seven or eight years before Martin's death; Jeremiah sometimes dined at our house, but Martin did not dine at his house; I am not aware that any particular friendship existed among them; all the farms were held under lease, but one; I don't think I saw deceased on Friday evening after the will was made.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brewster, Q.C.—I know Mr. Phelan; he has acted as a friend to settle this matter between us; while Margaret Shortall was examined no one came out to speak to me; Pat Kelly is a cousin of mine and a friend of mine; he manages sometimes little money matters for me; I have some money in savings' banks, and some in the name of Martin, the dead man; I use the name of one of Pat Kelly's daughters also for that purpose; I have altogether seven savings' bank books, but the sums in some of them are very small; I asked my brother to make a will about twelve months before he died; I never said what he ought to put in his will; I did not think he would ever make a will, having refused so often, and if he did not make one I thought I would get the whole of the property, but I told him that the burthen of the entire property would be too much for me, as I was not able to manage the land; when Dr. Kinsella recommended the deceased to make a will, I was not present; I am two years older than Martin was; he was about seventy-five or seventy-six years of age when he died; Jeremiah and Martin often went together to fairs and markets, but Martin sometimes went without him; Martin was not in the habit of dining out—he was a man that lived to himself, but he dined at Jeremiah's house upon the occasion of the marriage of Jeremiah's daughter; the first day, or Wednesday, the Rev. Mr. Connolly saw him; I went up with him; I cannot tell whether any one came up while we were there; Mr. Connolly said to me at the bed side that I ought to recommend him to settle his affairs; I said nothing upon the occasion about any obligation on my part to do what my brother required without a will; I asked him twice was he able to make a will, and he said in a low tone, "I am not able;" Pat Kelly came to me and said the testator told him he was not able to make a will, and the deceased added that he (Pat Kelly) must have known well that he was not able; when they were making the will I called Pat Kelly to me, and told him he ought to go up stairs, and he said he would not, on account of the answer he had got; Pat Kelly also asked me what the deceased had against him; I don't recollect whether Pat, Jeremiah, and I went together into the room after that, but I was told afterwards that we did; they told me soon after his death that I went up with them for the purpose of inducing him to make a will; that was the only time I asked my brother to settle his affairs during his last illness; during his lifetime I often told him he had too many farms; I never said it would be better to give one of them to Jeremiah, but I said it would be better to get rid of the farm of Ballinamara; I did not mention any one to whom he ought to give the farm.

To the Court—The herds happened to be at the house because they were concerned in my brother's illness, but they were not sent for; the herds went to the several farms as directed, to count the stock, and when they returned an inventory was made; I heard them say that the number of cattle was not correct as it had been put down previously; it was either Pat Kelly or Ned Kelly who wrote the inventory; this was done before Father Kelly came to the house.

Martin Fitzgerald was next examined by Dr. Ball—I am brother of Dr. Fitzgerald; I recollect the day before the testator died; I met the Rev. Mr. Kelly, with his brother John, driving to the testator's house; subsequently I was at the house of the deceased, and met Patrick Kelly, of Ballycudhy, another cousin there; I saw the testator that evening in his bedroom after the will was made and the priests had gone away; I considered him to be then in a dying state; he did not speak to me; I can't say that there was any one by when I saw him in the room.

Cross-examined by Mr. Johnstone—My father was the first cousin of deceased; I went over to see him immediately after I heard he was ill; I saw him at the fair of Kilkenny the Wednesday previous to his illness; I, of course, had some expectations on account of our relationship; when I went home that evening I said that whatever will he made he was not competent to make it; I said that Jeremiah's family had a right to be remembered in the will, but not to the extent they were remembered. (Laughter.)

Patrick Kelly, examined by Dr. Ball—I am another cousin of the deceased; my father was the first cousin of the deceased; I saw him on the Friday evening about six or seven o'clock; he appeared to me to be quite insensible; I did not speak to him, nor he to me.

To the Court—I formed my opinion of the capacity of the deceased from his looks; I saw him take a drink; he was raised up by Edmond Kelly, but I did not hear the deceased say anything.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Whiteside, and said he was at the wake, but did not say then what he had stated on the Friday evening.

The evidence for the defence here closed; after which,

Mr. Walsh, Q.C., addressed the jury in a very able speech, and contended that the testator had not proper capacity to make the will at the time he did make it, and that the evidence of the two clergymen should be utterly disregarded; for as they had concocted the will it was natural they should go any length to support it. He also dwelt in the most forcible manner upon the fact, as he alleged was clearly proved by the evidence, that undue influence had been exercised over the testator at the time of making the will.

At the close of Mr. Walsh's address, the court adjourned to half-past ten o'clock this morning, when Mr. Whiteside will address the jury for the plaintiff.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY—YESTERDAY.

(Before Judge Berwick.)

In re George M'Nally.

Mr. Levy, on the part of Miss Fivey, who sought to prove a debt for £1,300, said that since the case was last before his lordship, the attorney who appeared for Stoffer & Co., and afterwards withdrew opposition, had served fresh notice to the same effect, purporting to be on the part of other creditors. Mr. O'Hara, attorney for Miss Fivey, served a cross notice calling for proof of authority from the other creditors, and, after briefs had been given out, a notice was served withdrawing the motion. He (Mr. Levy) did not wish to say a harsh word of any one, but he trusted his lordship would make the real parties who were authors of all the litigation pay the costs that Miss Fivey had been put to.

Judge Berwick said it was a case for settlement, but he would take care that justice should be done.

Mr. Sidney said he appeared for the assignees, having been served with notice, and he wanted to have the estate saved harmless and not subject to costs by the proceedings adopted.

Judge Berwick said the estate should not be put to any expense.

Agent to the bankruptcy—Mr. Bergin.

In re J. F. Stanage.

The bankrupt was a trader in Drogheda, and came up to surrender.

Mr. Levy, with Mr. M'Kenna, appeared for him. Mr. Wright appeared for the petitioning creditor, and proposed Mr. Hall as assignee.

Mr. Levy said the brothers of Mr. Hall had a mortgage, and it would be unpleasant to have the assignee at law with her brother, to set it aside if it became necessary to do so.

Judge Berwick said as there was no one else to accept the trust, he would appoint him.

Agent—Mr. Wright.

In re Treacy.

The bankrupt was a window blind manufacturer, and the meeting was for proof of debts and final examination.

Mr. Heron appeared for the assignees, and Mr. Levy, with Mr. M'Nally, appeared for the bankrupt.

The examination was passed, and a sum of eight pounds allowed for preparation of the schedule.

Agent—Mr. J. Goff.

(Before Judge Lynch.)

In re John Devanny.

The bankrupt had been a trader in Ballina, and he came up to pass his final examination, which had been adjourned from the previous day. It appeared that some furniture was removed from the bankrupt's premises, after the bankruptcy.

Judge Lynch passed the final examination of the bankrupt, but to mark his disapprobation of bankrupts suffering their furniture to be removed after a declaration of bankruptcy, he would adjourn the granting of the certificate for one month.

Mr. Kernan, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Perry, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the assignees.

Mr. John Levy, with Mr. Meldon, for the bankrupt.

Judge Lynch was occupied during the day in hearing private arrangement cases.

LANDED ESTATES COURT—YESTERDAY.

SALES.

(Before Judge Hargreave.)

In re the estate of John O'Callaghan, James Reeves, and others, petitioners.

The lands of Ballycorban, containing 857a. 3r. 25p., held in fee; Griffith's valuation, £137 10s. Sold to Mr. Francis Kearney, at £4,660, in trust, for Mr. George Sampson.

Solicitor having the carriage of the sale—Mr. John Frost.

In re the estate of Anne O'Donohoe, and others.

Houses in Upper Dorset-street, lease of lives renewable for ever; Griffith's valuation, £59. The sale of this property was adjourned, the biddings being considered insufficient, and Mr. P. J. Kelly undertaking to bid £500 on the adjournment, and to pay the costs of the advertisement of the new sale.

Solicitor—Mr. W. H. Jackson.

Police Intelligence.

HEAD-OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Mary Bryne and John Byrne were sent for trial yesterday, having stolen a quantity of wearing apparel.

John M'Kendry was charged with having a quantity of broken silver in his possession for which he could not satisfactorily account.—He was remanded.

A boy named Joseph Wansfield, aged ten years, was arrested by Police-constable 99 A, for having in his possession an ass, cart, and harness, the property of Thomas Ahsim.—He was sentenced to receive a dozen lashes.

CAPEL-STREET OFFICE—YESTERDAY.

Mary Anne Farrell, alias Mary Malone, was arrested by Acting-inspector James Meares, G division, for having robbed a man named Bryan Farrelly, of a sum of £194 in October last.—The charge was sustained against her, and she was sent for trial at the sessions.

THE BELFAST PROVISION TRADE.—Few persons are aware of the magnitude of the pork-curing trade in this town; yet it is really an important branch of business, employing large capital and hundreds of workmen, and is the medium of distributing much money throughout the country districts. Last week, no fewer than 10,125 carcases of pork were sold in our market, at prices from 7s to 10s per cwt. higher than at the corresponding period last year, though somewhat lower than those which were obtained a month since. The curing season lasts for six months—namely, from the 1st of Nov. to the 30th of April. Taking the average number of carcases purchased weekly by the curers at 6,000, this gives a total of 156,000 for the season; and averaging the weight of each pig at 1¾ cwt., the gross weight of pork which passes through the scale is 273,000 cwt. At an average of 57s 6d per cwt., the sum paid in Belfast for uncured pork in 26 weeks is no less than £794,875. A great part of the supply brought to market is furnished by dealers; but by far the largest proportion of the proceeds finds its way into the hands of small farmers and those of even an humbler class of the population. The wholesale price of cured hams, on the spot, has now reached a most unusual figure—namely, from 8½d to 9d per lb The cure of beef for export, formerly a considerable trade in Belfast, has long been quite insignificant.—*Belfast News-Letter.*

THE IMPORTANCE OF A WITNESS' DEMEANOUR.—The Master of the Rolls, London, stated on Wednesday that, in the case of Barker *v.* Barker, he intended to examine the plaintiff and the defendant, *viva voce*, in open court, in order to ascertain which of the two was entitled to such credence as would warrant a decree in his favour. The plaintiff and the defendant are brothers, named respectively Alfred and Samuel Barker, but practising conjointly from 1855 to 1858 as a medical firm in Newman-street, under the name of "Walter de Roos," or "Dr. de Roos," as the case might be. The dispute between the parties is as to an alleged partnership account of their united income from the De Roos business; which, according to the plaintiff's figures, amounted to between £7,000 and £8,000 a-year. The case stands over until next Wednesday, when the plaintiff and the defendant will be required to alleviate the hesitation of the court as to which shall be best believed by giving their respective statements *viva voce*, and affording the evidence of demeanour as interpretation of their affidavits.

THE GREAT BANKRUPTCY IN THE LEATHER TRADE.—According to the latest evidence, the profits with which the London house of Streatfeild, Laurence, and Co. has credited itself during the last ten years have been at the rate of nearly £30,000 per annum, while those of the London and Liverpool houses combined have recently been estimated at about double that amount. A large proportion of these "profits" simply consisted of charges of 2 per cent. commission every four months for the renewal of the fictitious paper manufactured by themselves, and the 11 minor establishments that were their satellites. The total trade transactions of the two firms at London and Liverpool during the last three years and a half amounted to £5,377,750. One of the subordinate houses was in that interval supplied with accommodation to the extent of £706,000, while the actual dealings with it in tangible goods would have been represented by £20,000. Happily, it is now admitted that "Mr. Laurence was mistaken, when he said this was in the usual way of the trade." The bills, as fast as they were concocted, were arranged in the manner "in which it was thought they would best go down in the discount world." The principle parties to them seem to have formed a club at Messrs. Streatfeild's, where they met to specify their current wants. In order, however, that the bills should not betray the off-hand nature of their origin, they were "invariably" drawn for odd money. "The firm," it is added, "had never taken stock." Under these circumstances the two points that most strike the attention are—first, the enormous extent of misrepresentation that must have been steadily resorted to, unless we are to suppose that the discounters by whom the concern was upheld, and whose manifestations of confidence gave confidence to others, never asked any questions; and, next, the process of demoralisation that must infallibly have been going on for years, not only among the petty traders who were lending themselves to the affair, but also their clerks and all who had opportunities of forming suspicions. The case of Mr. Mundy is a striking instance in this respect. He was paying his way respectably till, in 1857, Mr. Laurence told him he wanted "to make use of him as an acceptor of a few bills." In this way he suffered his name to go out for £25,000, and is now insolvent to that extent. If there is one school of vice more damaging than another, it is that of a secret manufactory of accommodation bills, kept up with all the prestige that in this country attends the existence of great commercial firms.—*From the Times' City Article.*

CHARGE OF EMBEZZLEMENT BY A BANKER'S CLERK.—At the Town Hall, Sheffield, on Wednesday, Mark Rawlins, a clerk in the Sheffield and Rotherham Bank, was brought up on a charge of embezzling money, the property of his employers. The amount is believed altogether to amount to nearly £1,000. The charges entered into were two—one for £160 and the other for £140, the former abstracted on the 5th and the latter on the 7th of September; and on Thursday another case was gone into, in which the prisoner was £55 wrong in his counter cash account on the day he was apprehended. The manner in which the prisoner had obtained the money was this:—The bank had an account with the executors of prisoner's father, the late Mr. Benjamin Rawlins. Prisoner and a Mr. Fretwell were the surviving executors, prisoner taking the whole management; and on the 5th and 7th of September he entered in the books of the bank the sums above stated as paid to the executors of Mr. Rawlins. These sums were drawn in cheques signed by himself alone, and, contrary to the usual custom, he had asked the manager's leave to cash the cheques, for the account was in debt. Though no difference was offered, the cross-examination of Mr. Brown, the bank manager, showed that the account had fluctuated greatly since it had been transferred from Mr. Rawlins to the executors—sometimes it was in credit, and sometimes it was in debt. When asked for an explanation, the prisoner told the manager that some of the money had been sent to America, and the rest he had frittered away. He also told one of the clerks that he had made false entries, and that he had improperly accounted for the £55 in his gold account. It was admitted by the executor that the trust had not been wound up. The circumstance was not discovered by the manager earlier, because the account was entered in a ledger that contained small transactions of little importance, and nearly the whole of which were credits.

THE MAUDE TESTIMONIAL.—This very handsome mural ornament, and testimonial to the memory of the late respected rector of Enniskillen, has been put in the parish church. It does much credit, in our opinion, to the skill of the artist, Mr. Farrell, of Dublin, and to the good taste of the committee. The likeness is striking, and the whole tablet particularly chaste—no flourish—no gew-gaws—sternly and beautifully simple.—The illuminated clock on the outside of the church will be, perhaps, a much more appropriate testimonial to the memory of Mr. Maude than even the tablet inside. The memory of a benevolent man is best honoured when associated with something useful; just as a pious man ought to be commemorated by something holy. Statues and other fal-lals may appropriately be erected to man-slayers, politicians, and other gods of blind-sealed society; but a good man ought to be commemorated by what is serviceable. An illuminated clock will be, literally and allegorically, an appropriate remembrancer of Mr. Maude. As it noiselessly but usefully marks the passage of time, so did he who is gone from time; and as it gives its valuable information to all, and lets its light shine upon all, without knowing sect or party, so did he. It is stuck to the church; but it gives its light and does its good to Protestant, Catholic, and every *ist* and *ite*, so was it with him.—*Fermanagh Reporter.*

NEW FOSSIL REMAINS.—The Academy of Sciences has received a highly interesting communication from M. Albert Gaudry, whom that body had sent to Greece on a geological mission. M. Gaudry last week produced a tibia with its peroneus, and much larger than any of those of mastodons or elephants in possession of the Museum of the Garden of Plants, its length being nearly three feet. Supposing the same proportion to exist between this bone and the rest of the skeleton as there is between the tibia and body of the mastodon and elephant, the total stature of the animal must have been nearly 14 feet. This tibia, found at Pikermi, has, moreover, other anatomical peculiarities of little interest to the general reader; we shall therefore only mention that its greatest breadth is about 14 inches, and its smallest three. M. Gaudry has also found other bones belonging to the same animal, among which there is a rotula, nearly seven inches long. All these pieces belong to the hinder parts of the animal; among those of the fore parts there is a cubitus, which in its present mutilated state measures about 34 inches, but seems to have originally been upwards of 40. M. Gaudry believes that these bones belong to the Dinothereum, the most gigantic of Il mammiferous animals of the Old World, the head of which has been tolerably well described, while its members have hitherto remained unknown, or nearly so. In 1855 M. Gaudry had found some bones of another gigantic ruminant, which he and M. Lartet had denominated the giraffe of Duvernoy. But having now found a complete head of this animal in Greece, M. Gaudry thinks it necessary to describe it to a new genus, which he calls "*Helladotherium*" (meaning "animal of Greece"), preserving Duvernoy's name for the species. This animal participates of the giraffe, the antelope, and ox. Its head is about 20 inches in length, it has no horns, and has six grinders in the upper and as many in the lower jaw. It differs completely by its other characteristics from all other ruminants hitherto described.

FEDERATION OF BRITISH AMERICA.—It is not improbable that a sort of informal convention, representing the different governments of British North America, will meet at Quebec before the close of the present year, to consider the question of a federal union of all the provinces; and in view of this event, I may state, as far as is known, what are the prevalent feelings and opinions of the several provinces on this great question. Newfoundland can hardly be considered as a part of British North America; it is not so treated at the Colonial Office, but in the case of these provinces being federally united there are reasons why that island should ultimately be brought in. The Straits of Belle Isle command one of the entrances of St. Lawrence, and for this reason it is important that Newfoundland should be a member of the projected confederacy. There may be reasons arising out of the fishery dispute, which must be regarded as yet unsettled, why Newfoundland should not come in at once. The question of a federation has not attracted much attention in that island, but I have the best reasons for saying that if it were to come up in a practical shape, and a decision upon it had to be given, that decision would most likely be in favour of federation.—*Correspondent of the Canadian News.*

APPROACHING FAMINE IN INDIA.—We are afraid that we are about to enter upon a period of great perplexity throughout India. Information has been received from Neemuch that a famine is imminent in the districts around it, and that the Durbars of Kotah, Dhar, and Bursee have refused, in self-defence, we presume, to allow the transit of provisions across their frontiers. We understand that Neemuch has but fifteen days' food left, and is in danger of being starved. Happily the transport train can carry grain in ten days from Dhoolia to the station, and, we presume, orders have already been issued for its relief. The Durbars we have named have offered to repay the advances received by their subjects for the supply of provisions under contract, but have resolutely refused to allow any grain to leave their territories. The policy is short-sighted and unworthy; but it would be hard to persuade the native mind that it was not justified by the seeming necessity of their circumstances.—*Bombay Times.*

ZEPHYRINE TISSUE.—Those instances where the sufferings of the wounded upon the field of battle have been alleviated by the unprofessional help of comrades are of much interest, and during the late war in Italy we have seen how large an amount of good may be effected by a few young Englishmen having provided themselves with tourniquets, wherewith the life's blood has been stayed until the arrival of skilled assistance. It is with this appreciation of a ready means of doing good we cheerfully draw attention to the introduction of a thin, transparent, and waterproof plaister, termed "The Zephyrine Tissue," the usefulness of which must make itself immediately appreciated, as a common letter envelope may be made to contain an instant remedy for a host of the ills which flesh is heir to.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS unequalled for the cure of scrofula and consumption.—It has been contended that this disease is incurable, but that there are remedies which might mitigate its severity for a time. Such arguments were very true, until the discovery of Holloway's Ointment and Pills. It has since been incontestably proved that they have effected thousands of cures with ease, the Pills being composed of vegetable substances, and the Ointment containing such powerful healing properties, that they act in unison upon the system, and the disease is quickly eradicated. Consumption is but another form in which scrofula displays its painful effects on the system. In that dreaded disorder, these remedies assiduously used, will frequently ward off the threatened doom.

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BIRTHS.

Chamberlain—Dec. 4, at North Queensferry, Fife, N.B., the wife of Edward R. Chamberlain, Esq., Paymaster of her Majesty's ship Edinburgh, of a daughter.

Douglas—Dec. 3, at 21, Moray-place, Edinburgh, Mrs. Brown Douglas, the wife of the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, of a daughter.

Glyn—Oct. 13, at Agra, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Glyn, C.B., Rifle Brigade, of a daughter.

Shaw—Dec. 1st, at The Lodge, Celbridge, the wife of Giles Shaw, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Bowen and Clarke—December 3, at St. Luke's, Cheltenham, by the Rev. George Roberts, minister of St. John's, Robert Cole Bowen, Esq., of Bowen's Court, county Cork, to Elizabeth Jane, daughter of Charles Clarke, Esq., D.L., Graiguenoe Park, county Tipperary.

Hanna and Nixon—December 6, at St. Peter's Church, by the Ven. Archdeacon Gregg, D.D., Robert Hanna, Esq., Wellington-road, to Annabella, eldest daughter of the late Lieutenant James Nixon, R.N.

Green and Streit—November 18, at the English Protestant Church, Athens, by the Rev. J. Hill, D.D., Chaplain H.M.'s Mission, Henry Alfred Green, Esq., of Patras, to Sophia, daughter of Baron Streit, of Athens.

DEATHS.

Cooksey—December 4, at his residence, 11, Bolton-row, Piccadilly, James Thomas Cooksey, Esq., R.N., in the 67th year of his age.

Harrison—December 2, at 13, Ranelagh road, Samuel Harrison, Esq., aged 60 years.

Riddle—December 2, at his residence, 1, Mayfield-place, Dalston, Mr. William Riddle, in his 71st year, deeply regretted; for upwards of 51 years Registrar to her Majesty's Board of Inland Revenue.

Ridgway—December 3, at Cauldon-place, in the Staffordshire Potteries, John Ridgway, Esq., Magistrate and Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Stafford, aged 74.

Ryan—December 3, at No. 1, Lower Sackville-street, Edward Harding, infant son of Edward Ryan.

Trench—October 23, at the European Hospital, Calcutta, in consequence of an accident, after 11 weeks of great suffering, Arthur Julius Trench, son of the Dean of Westminster, aged 20.

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